Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,750—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1899.

JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st Oct.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier or day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Auberé	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 120.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT:—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

For The CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS; STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market. Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SHOOTING SEASON, 1899-1900.

PRICES OF LOADED SHOT AND EMPTY CARTRIDGES.

			Loaded. Ordinary Rates.	Loaded. Special Cash Rates.	Empty. Ordinary Rates.	Empty. Special Cash Rates.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ELEY'S BROWN,	10	gauge, per 100	13 8	12 0	4 8	4 0
" "	10	" 500	63 0	56 0	20 0	18 0
" "	10	" 1,000	123 0	110 0	40 0	36 0
" "	12, 16, 20	" 100	9 8	8 8	3 4	2 14
" "	12, 16, 20	" 500	47 0	42 0	15 0	13 8
" "	12, 16, 20	" 1,000	92 0	82 0	30 0	27 0

Eley's Brown Cartridges are not loaded with Schultze S.S. or any Nitro compounds, unless special orders are given to that effect. If Cartridges are ordered to be loaded with Nitro Powders, no responsibility is accepted in case of accident.

ELEY'S E. B. NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CRIMSON CARTRIDGE CASES

are specially imported for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

	Field Loaded. Ordinary Rates.	Field Loaded. Special Cash Rates.	Unloaded. Ordinary Rates.	Unloaded. Special Cash Rates.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Per 100	11 2	10 0	3 6	3 0
" 500	53 0	47 8	16 4	14 8
" 1,000	103 0	92 0	30 0	27 0

KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX NITRO CENTRAL-FIRE CARTRIDGES.

Made specially for Treacher and Company for loading with Schultze S.S. Amberite and other Nitro compositions.

N.B.—These are not suited for Black Powders.

	Field Loaded. Ordinary Rates.	Field Loaded. Special Cash Rates.	Unloaded. Ordinary Rates.	Unloaded. Special Cash Rates.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Per 100	11 2	10 0	3 6	3 0
" 500	53 0	47 8	16 4	14 8
" 1,000	103 0	92 0	30 0	27 0

N.B.—No Extra Charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER or for FIELD LOADING.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, AND EAST STREET,
BOMBAY, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

"DERMALINE," OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

8 Annas per Pot.

IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF

"DERMALINE," MIXTURE

TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.

Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

ONE OF THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKIES ever imported into this country is Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, Kt., M.D.; D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

To be had Retail of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., FELICE CORNAGLIA, MORENAS & Co., D. C. UMRIGUR, &c., &c.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUIRS ET PEAUX HUILES-DEGRAS

Représentant—Commissionnaire

DEPOSITAIRE

STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
AUG. MORISON CARLO CARMAZZI.
11-13,—Rue Genes,—26 Rue Mont-de-Piété.
TURIN.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
2, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

COOLING AND REFRESHING

LEMON SQUASH.—

A most delicious Drink. A wineglassful or less to a bottle of Soda water with plenty ice, and sipped through a straw forms the most refreshing and at the same time the Safest drink for the hot weather. Prepared in England from fresh Lemons and preserved by a process which enables it to keep indefinitely, this preparation is the best that has been introduced for years.

Per Quart Bottle, Re. 0-13.

LIME JUICE, from finest West India Limes ..... Per bottle, Re. 0-12. Per doz. Rs. 8-8
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ..... " " Re. 0-12 " Rs. 8-8

FRUIT SYRUPS.—Prepared by PHILLIPS & Co.

These Syrups are so prepared that a tablespoonful with a bottle of Soda will make the equivalent of the particular Beverage which it represents. The Syrups represent Lemonade, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, etc., etc.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 0-8. Per Quart Bottle, Re. 0-14.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES, AT CUMBALLA HILL AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE FINEST WRITING PAPER MADE.

"BASKERVILLE" VELLUM WOVE, TREBLE THICK.

IN TWO SURFACES: HIGHLY GLAZED AND MILL FINISH.

HIGHLY GLAZED.—

		Rs.	a.
Large note size	Per 5 quire box	4	0
Envelopes to match...	Per box of 100	3	0
Note size...	Per 5 quire box.....	3	8
Envelopes to match...	Per box of 100 ...	2	4
Albert (Invitation) Note.	Per 5 quire box...	3	0
Envelopes to match...	Per box of 100 ...	2	0
Queen's (Small)	Per 5 quire box	2	8
Envelopes to match ...	Per box of 100 ...	1	12

MILL FINISH.—

Large note size	Per 5 quire box	3	8
Envelopes to match...	Per box of 100 ...	2	8
Note size	Per 5 quire box	3	0
Envelopes to match...	Per box of 100 ...	2	4
Albert (Invitation) Note.	Per 5 quire box ...	2	12
Envelopes to match...	Per box of 100 ...	2	0
Queen's (Small)	Per 5 quire box ...	2	4
Envelopes to match ..	Per box of 100 ...	1	12

PAPERS FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AZURE-WOVE—EXTRA STRONG.—

Extra large note, 8½ by 5½in.	Per 5 quire box.	1	12
Envelopes to match ...	Per box of 100 ...	1	12
Large note size	Per 5 quire box ...	1	8
Envelopes to match ...	Per box of 100 ...	1	8

"ALDINE" AZURE-LAID BANK.—

A light, strong, opaque paper with unglazed surface.			
Large quarto, 10 by 8 inches...	Per 5 quire box.	3	4
Large note size	,, ,,	1	12
Square envelopes to match ...	Per box of 100	1	12
Oblong shape (to take large note folded in three).		1	8

"ALDINE" AZURE-LAID—RULED PENCIL FEINT.—

Large quarto, 10 by 8 inches...	Per 5 quire box.	3	12
Large note size	,, ,,	2	0
(Envelopes to match, as above.)			

THACKER'S NEW THICK GREY NOTE.—

Note size	Per 5 quire box.	1	0
Envelopes	Per box of 100	1	0
Large note size	Per 5 quire box.	1	2
Envelopes to match ...	Per box of 100.	1	2

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

RE-EDULJEE BEZONJEE LAKDAWALLA, DECEASED.

LOST or MISLAID a PORT TRUST BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT, No. 20, of 1899-1900, for 95 cases brandy.—Any one finding it will please return it to the Undersigned.

C. A. TURNER,
Official Assignee, Court House.

A pure wholesome stimulant

MATHERS

EXTRA QUALITY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

Matured in Sherry Wood. Age and Quality Guaranteed.

Of all leading Wine Merchants.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK AND SPECIAL TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LANAULI.

ON and from SATURDAY next, the 21st of October, 1899, and until further notice, SPECIAL EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS will run as under:—

ON SATURDAYS.	H. M.	ON MONDAYS.	H. M.
Bombay, Victoria Terminus ..... D	15 25	Lanauli ..... D	7 15
Khandala ..... A	16 30	Khandala ..... A	7 24
	D		D 7 27
Neral ..... D	16 44	Neral ..... A	8 52
	A		D 8 55
Khandala ..... A	18 16	Victoria Terminus,	
	D	Bombay ..... A	10 10
Lanauli ..... D	18 19		
Bombay ..... A	18 31		

Passengers and Luggage will be Booked at ordinary Fares and Rates.

For further particulars, see the Company's Guide, or apply to the Station Master at the above Stations.

W. H. NICHOLSON,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th October, 1899.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING INDIAN ARTWARE FOR PRESENTS TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AT HOME FOR THE COMING CHRISTMAS OCCASION.

WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,
Alice Building, Hornby Row.

ROBERT PORTER & Co's.

BULL DOG BOTTLING OF

BASS'S ALE

and

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

CAN BE HAD AT

All Wine Merchant's, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SMITHY NUTS AND FOUNDRY COKE.

INTENDING TENDERERS for the above will please note that the Agent has POSTPONED the last date of receiving tenders from 18th October to 25th October, 1899.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1899.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 00	28		16
With Single Temple 50	24		13
With Cur 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF ALABASTER, MAJOLICAWARE, PLATEDWARE, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co.'s premises, the following invoices, consisting of—

An invoice of Alabaster large size busts, figures, and centre pieces.

An invoice of terra-cotta figures, busts, and centre pieces.

An invoice of Majolica flower pots with stands and garden pots.

An invoice of Birmingham plated ware.

An invoice of leather and plush goods.

The above lots on view.

SALE OF ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL GOODS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. C. Jost and Co., who are changing their premises, to sell by Public Auction, at their factory at Carnac Bunder, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, a large surplus stock of electric and various other goods, consisting of electric incandescent lamps, chandeliers, telephones, exploding machines for mines, steam indicators, automatic weighing and sweetmeat machine (Penny in the Slot), electric motors, automatic steam pumps, a few second-hand lathes, drilling and polishing machines, surveying instruments, dentist's melting furnaces, electric fans, accumulators, batteries of various sorts, one 10 H.-P. oil engine by Fielding and Platt, some work benches, shaftings, pulleys, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Makoond Goojar Street, Old Fish Market, or Bhajee Pala Street, and at Matharpakhady at Mazagon.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates here undermentioned, by order of Bai Sundrabai, widow of Ramchundra Wassudew Mooranjan, the surviving trustee under an indenture of trust dated the 29th day of August, 1895, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdul Tyab Futayally, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of March, 1890, and made between the said Abdul Tyab Futayally of the one part and the late Wassudew Ballajee of the other part, the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Makoond Goojar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 294 and 295, new No. 7887, and new Survey No. 4590, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7397 and Street No. 97 to 107, and formerly and now occupied by the said Abdul Tyab Futayally and his tenants, and bounded on the east by a gully and thereafter the properties of Allibhai Noorbhai and other Borahs, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Mogul Haji Nimaji, on the north by the said Makoond Goojar Street, and on the south by a mosque called Musjid Noor.

On THURSDAY, the 26th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazundari ground, situate on the north side of Old Fish Market or otherwise called Bhajee Pala Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 7, and new Ward No. 706 and Street No.—containing by admeasurement 94 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Khoja Nanjee Laduck, on the west by the property of Ismaeljee Hora, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the said Bhajee Pala Street, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Abdul Tyab Futayally.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that right title and interest in the piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 230 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matharpakhady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting Matharpakhady New Road, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5385 and Street No. 62, and bounded on the east and south by the said Matharpakhady New Road, on the west by the property of M. D'Souza, and on the south by the vacant piece of fazundari land owned by John Marrion Lopez.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture made to order, American bamboo drawing-room set, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new sewing machine on stand, cinematograph by W. Watson, cinematograph and camera combined, magic lantern by W. Watson, magic lantern films, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, English iron and brass clocks, wind-proof lamps, 1 nearly new strong built vis-a-vis, bay waler horse, 16 hands, showy and fast, going in harness, good for hill work, etc., the property of E. SCHOEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by De Jee Canjee and Peeroo Virjee, plateware, glassware, grand cottage piano by Mood and Co., London, large cooking stove with chimney, table ornaments, carpets, open side brougham and circular brougham in good order, windproof lamps, &c., the property of M. N. WADIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockery, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of W. P. JOHNSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Walkeshwar Road, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, glassware and crockery, mahogany square piano by Rose, in very good order, handsome victoria made to order, open side double-seated brougham, bay Arab horse set of harness, etc., the property of K. F. MODY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Some exceedingly pretty designs in Dinner and Tea Sets just unpacked. Prices low. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this Stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent. all round.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

BUY THE BEST CYCLES, *i. e.*, Royal Indian brand-Hall Mark of Perfection.—VATCHA BROS., Repairers, Nickel platers, etc. Meadows Street, Girgaon, Kalbadevi.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK of Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Kit Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Brief and Wide Opening Bags. Lowest Cash Prices.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

TIFFINS and DINNERS under a FRENCH CHEF-DE-CUISINE at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37, Reduced to Rs. 20, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

AN AIRY FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Bunder, Pheroz Building. Excellent situation. Apply E. W. FLOWER, Sharp.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera may be sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Wadee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS accurately produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised, and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 rafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6: Quarterly Re. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Ross Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

EACH PAGE of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" contains as much type matter as five pages of an ordinary octavo volume printed in the usual style and type for library use.

The complete work of twenty-five volumes represents a library of 275 ordinary octavo volumes, each illustrated with one or more full page engraved plates and twenty-five separate illustrations, besides maps, plans, etc.

Taking the ordinary octavo volume as a basis, there are in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" the equivalent of twenty-seven volumes on Geography and Physiography.

On History, twenty-seven volumes.
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On Medicine in its departments, nine volumes.
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On Games, Music and Legends, nine volumes.
And libraries on Natural History, Biography and Fine Arts.

Over fifty of its leading articles on Mathematics, History, Theology, Physics, Geography, Chemistry, etc., have been printed in separate text-books for use in the leading Colleges and Universities of England and America.

The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to Office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square: Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road.

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(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

The Catering under the Sole Control of MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.

Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,300,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Valji Vardhman, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhondu Ramji, the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee, Valji Vardhman and the mortgagor, Dhondu Ramji, in the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1974, Street No. 107-9, and bounded on the east by the property of Haji Abdul Nur Mahomed, on the west by the house of Vithoo Mankia, on the north by the said Bhandari Street, and on the south by the property of Narayen Malhari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

28 cases Indian orange pekoe tea, 110 lbs each.
51 cases Indian orange pekoe tea, 100 lbs each.
6 cases Indian pekoe tea, 100 lbs each.
21 cases Indian pekoe tea, 90 lbs each.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also the property of a deceased Parsee, consisting of almirah, chairs, tables, couches, teapoys, glass and crockery ware, boxes, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong Landau in good order.
1 strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets, a small collection of plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. W. STEVENS, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nawab's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Mazagaon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished house-hold furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of W. A. ALAVIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Ditmar and Hinks's table and hanging lamps, rich engravings and pictures, one strong English dogcart, one bay Arab pony, one set of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major B. M. GRAYFOOT, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW OR THE OUT-HOUSES, ETC., AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from Bai Dosibai, widow of Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Shroff, and Mr. Dorabshaw Rustomji Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the mortgagor Shamjeebhoy Akbai, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,502 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the land which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 188 and 193, and new Nos. 1,506, 1,562, old Survey Nos. 23 and 32, and new Survey No. 1-1775, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 3208 (1) and Street No. 144, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east partly by the property formerly of Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormasji Muncherji Cama, and now of A. Bhicaji and Co., and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamasji Dhanidadoos, on the west partly by the property of Adamji Peerbhai and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on the north by the property of the said Merwanji

NOTICES.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

COMMENCING from MONDAY, the 16th to SATURDAY, the 21st October, 1899, in connection with the late SETH GOCULDAS TEJPAL'S SHRI LUXMINARAYAN TEMPLE at Gowalia Tank Road.

WEDNESDAY, the 18th.—Fire-works at 9 P.M., (a limited number of seats will be reserved as available on application to the Superintendent of the Boarding School.

SATURDAY, the 21st.—Representation of Animated scenes (cinematographs) and Dexterous Feats by the famous Magician, Professor D. H. Dávda at 9 P. M. Admission Rs. 1.

Electric Illuminations on a grand scale at night throughout the Fair.

The Fair and Fire-works are opened to all classes of people.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandeghar or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution General Department, No. 4623-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock noon FRIDAY, October 20th, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1900.

STORES.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250
Cocoanut oil No. 1 quality for Light Ship use	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery	250
Timber	500
Provisions	250
Sundries and Hardware	1000
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Re. 2 for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Samples of Oil for Light Ship use must be sent in not later than the 6th October 1899. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the Sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

DOSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulabhboy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8480, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2716, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Straw Buildings, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets 5h. 35m. High water, 10-6m., 10-24s. Low water, 3-30m., 4-8s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.

Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.

Hockey Tournament.

EVANGELIC ADDRESS.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman will lecture to-day at 6 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on "The Twice Born." Singing at 4 p.m. Admission free.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.—Two convicts, named Sumbhoo Succaram and Lalmahomed Bafati, were, on Monday last, removed from the Common Prison, Oomercarry, to the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from plague. One of them (Sumbhoo) died yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock.

BURGLARY AT UPPER MAHIM.—Carolina DeSouza, who resides in a hut in a Wady, at Upper Mahim, locked the door of her hut on Monday afternoon and went to the Bazaar on business. When she returned home about an hour after, she discovered that the hut had been entered through a small door at the back, a small wooden box forced open and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 105 and Rs. 7½ in cash stolen therefrom.

A THANKSGIVING MEETING.—A meeting of the Bene-Israel community was held on Monday evening, in the Hall of the Mahomedan Club, Jacob Circle, to offer prayers in connection with the plague. Dr. Harishchandra Balkrishna Jaikar was voted to the chair. There were about four hundred people present, among whom no less than a hundred were ladies. The members of the Jewish Union Singing Club having recited prayers, the chairman delivered a short but very impressive speech. He urged his hearers to get themselves inoculated and thus arm themselves against the fatal malady. He referred to the intention expressed by his Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, to get himself inoculated with the plague prophylactic, and argued that any fears and apprehensions as to the bad consequences of inoculation must now cease.

DEPUTATION OF THE ARYA MITRA MELLA AT THE MOOMBADAVI TEMPLE.—As usual, H. H. Prince Samasingjee, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, this years' chairman and the honorary Secretary of the Mella, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Vamanrao Damodarjee, Balcrustna Bhaskerao Pitale Wamanrao Nana Morobe, Vishvanath Parbhuram, the Naib Dayan of the Dhurgandra State visited the Moombadavi Temple on the Dussera evening to offer prayers on behalf of the Hindoo citizens of Bombay. The party was received by the managing trustee, Mr. Vasantrao Nana Morobe, other gentlemen, and a large number of people who cheered at the entrance gate. After prayers the temple priest applied red powder to the foreheads of the party and presented them with garlands, cocoanuts, *apta* leaves and *uttis*, and the deputation left and were followed by a large assembly to the Temple of Shree Laxumi Narayan belonging to Sheth Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal. The new trustees are adding to the adornment of this temple and have recently made a large silver lamp weighing about 1,500 tolas for the use of the temple, in which the light will burn day and night without intermission.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. Kaikhushro N. Kabraji and Mr. Merwanji Furdunji Marzban, editor and Proprietor respectively of the "Rast Goftar," an Anglo-Vernacular weekly newspaper, and filed an information against Mr. G. Paramashwaran Pillai, editor, proprietor and publisher of a weekly newspaper called the "Madras Standard," printed in Madras and published in Bombay and other places.

The information stated that in the evening edition of the "Madras Standard" of Wednesday, the 9th August, there appeared certain matter under the heading "Our Bombay Letter," which contained the following passage:—"The Rast Goftar Defamation Case.—The next sensation we are going to have very soon is the action of libel filed by the proprietor of the "Champion" (Mr. W. A. Chambers) against that of the "Rast Goftar" and the editor of its English columns. The notice which the former served on the latter appears in to-day's issue of the "Champion," which I dare say will be reproduced in the columns of all the leading Indian newspapers. It will show at a glance that more mendacious and reckless statements could not be made by a writer alive to his responsibility and duties as a publicist. It was high time that that writer was booked, for these are not the only libels uttered against Mr. Chambers in that paper. There are many more which, if brought out, might lead to quite a crop of actions. But the patience and forbearance of that independent Englishman have now been exhausted, and it was time that malice and mendacity were dragged before the Court to receive their desert. At present the action for libel is civil, while the damages are assessed at the very modest figure of Rs. 10,000. But it is said that the plaintiff may also drag the libeller to a criminal law court later on, with a view to setting a stern example to other revilers as well. So we hope to have some sensation in our city in a few weeks. The season is so dull and people are so tired of talking about the eternal plague that it would be a good thing to hear of this moral plague of the "Rast Goftar." It would be a good riddance in journalism when Mr. Chambers is awarded his full damages. Bombay journalistic atmosphere is very foul of late and needs great purification. From the public point of view, therefore, we should all rejoice to see the right ending of this defamation case." The applicants proceeded to say that the passage set out above contained the following imputations and insinuations:—(a) that the applicants were in the habit of making in their newspapers "mendacious and reckless statements;" (b) that they had uttered or were in the habit of uttering libels against one W. A. Chambers in their newspaper; (c) that they were actuated with "malice and mendacity" against W. A. Chambers and otherwise, and that they deserved to be dragged before a court of law and merited punishment; (d) that they were libellers and revilers of *inter alia* the said W. A. Chambers; and (e) that their newspaper was a "moral plague." The applicants averred that these imputations and insinuations were untrue and unfounded and there was nothing to warrant the accused in making or publishing the same. The accused lived in Madras and the applicants were apprehensive that unless a warrant was issued against him in the first instance he would not be forthcoming to take his trial. They, therefore, charged the accused with defamation and prayed for the issue of a warrant for his apprehension.

The magistrate ordered a summons to be issued.

THE COTTON EXCISE DUTIES.

THE Ahmedabad Millowners' Association having written to the Government relative to the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties. The members will wait upon Lord Curzon when he visits Ahmedabad in November. The reply of Government is as follows:—

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter with reference to that letter and a memorial on the same subject which has been received direct from the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. I am to inform you that it is intended to depute the Director General of Statistics to Bombay, about the middle of November next, to make enquiries in view of the revision of Tariff list. In connection with these enquiries, the Director General will also deal with Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act and on receipt of his report, the Government of India will decide whether revised valuations under the Act, should be made or whether the duties should be levied ad valorum without fixed tariff valuations.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE ARMS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Tyebali Currimji Barodawalla, licensed dealer in arms and ammunition, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hamilton with delivering to Hussunali Currimbhoy and Raghunath Martand certain military stores, comprising 8 cwt. of leaden bird-shot and a number of casks containing dynamite fuses used for blasting purposes. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, defended the accused. The magistrate held on the first charge that the accused was personally liable for the acts of his manager or for the defaults in the conduct of the business so far as his duties as licensee were concerned. He, therefore, convicted the accused on that charge. As regarded the second charge, his worship had no doubt on the evidence adduced before him that the whole of the fuses were used for blasting purposes in connection with Municipal drainage work done on the accused's own property at Altamont. While acquitting the accused on this charge, the magistrate remarked that the carelessness with which his books were kept was liable to expose him to considerable trouble. The accused was fined Rs. 250 on the first charge and the shot was ordered to be confiscated.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE INSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY being the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, the occasion was made memorable by the ex-students and some of the present students by a social re-union and the illumination of the Institution premises. The ex-students raised a subscription among themselves of about Rs. 5,000, with the object of holding a re-union of the past and present pupils of the Institution on its Jubilee Day; of presenting an address, enclosed in a very handsome silver casket, to the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., as the representative of the founder; of presenting a set of scientific apparatus to the Institution; and of utilising the balance in the way of helping poor students of the Institution. At 5-30 p.m., yesterday, the ex-students met at a re-union in the main hall of the building, when the members of the Institution committee and of the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, and other well-known Parsee citizens, with the ladies of their families, were present.

The programme was a well arranged and interesting one, and much enthusiasm was manifested from the beginning to the end of the proceedings, which were conducted in the English language. Sir Jamsetjee was warmly received with a musical address of welcome by the present pupils of the Institution. This was followed by recitations by past pupils of the Institution.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, as the president of the Jubilee Celebration Committee, then addressed the meeting, thanking Sir Jamsetjee for his kind presence, and thanking the managing committee of the Institution for the permission granted to hold the re-union and to illuminate the school premises. Mr. Kabrajee also thanked the honorary secretaries to the celebration committee, particularly mentioning the name of Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, M. A., barrister-at-law, for having borne the brunt of the undertaking and making all the necessary arrangements and preparations in connection with the Jubilee Celebration, with the assistance of Mr. R. S. Contractor, another of the honorary secretaries.

Mr. D. F. Mulla then read the address of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee from the Jubilee Celebration Committee, from which the following are extracts:—

Sir,—We, the past pupils of this great Institution, founded fifty years ago by your illustrious grand-father, the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, (cheers) deem it our duty on this auspicious occasion of its Jubilee to approach you as the present representative of the founder with this humble address containing an expression of our heartfelt thanks for the incalculable good the Institution has done to us and for the inestimable benefits it has been conferring on a large portion of the Parsee community ever since its foundation. (Appla.) There are many other monuments, in this beautiful city, of the unbounded benevolence of that eminently benevolent man, but there is not one among them that has been or will be more fruitful of good to our community than this noble Institution. During the past fifty years thousands of boys have received the benefits of a sound education under this admirable foundation, and a considerable number of them have subsequently obtained distinction in various professions and occupations. In the profession of law, of medicine, of civil engineering, of journalism, and last not least, in what Lord Brougham rightly calls, the "glorious" vocation of teaching, are to be found scores of "old boys" of the Institution; and hundreds of them are to be found on the railways, in telegraph offices, in post offices, and in other Government offices, in printing offices and mills, in mercantile offices, and in various other walks of life throughout the length and breadth of India, nay, even in Persia and China and Japan and Africa and Europe. Go where you will, you are sure to meet with a Parsee, and as often as not that Parsee is an "old pupil" of the Sir Jamsetji Institution. (Applause.) And thousands of "old girls" of the Institution are adorning Parsee homes as intelligent wives and mothers. A high and unimpeachable authority like the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, the late Educational Inspector of the Central Division, once pronounced the following eulogy on our Institution at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—"It is a magnificent school and is a credit to Bombay in every sense of the word. It is one of the grandest schools in the whole of India, and one of the most perfect in efficiency." (Cheers.) Before this Institution was founded the poorer portion of our community were unable to afford even the meanest education to their children, and it is not too much to say that were it not for this timely benefaction our community could hardly have attained its present proud position among the races inhabiting Western India. As ex-students of the Institution we are proud to be able to say that the Institution never received more complimentary notices from the Government Inspectors or achieved greater success at University examinations than it has done during the past twenty-six years under the regime of the present Principal, Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., who is himself an "old pupil" of the Institution, and as such, is devoted heart and soul to its advancement. (Cheers.) Though succeeding such eminent European educationists as Professor Lott, Professor Henry Green, Dr. Fraser, and Dr. Burgess, Mr. Wadia "has filled the responsible post of Principal with such efficiency" (to quote the words of your honoured father) "as to entitle himself to our warmest thanks." The name of Mr. Wadia will go down to posterity as the effective re-organiser of this great and admirable Institution which, under him, has become such a model of good management that Mr. Giles, while on a visit to the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, some years ago, is reported to have advised its managers to take the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution for their model and to have no other model. By his high character and impartial, though kind and sympathetic, administration, Mr. Wadia has impressed his individuality not only on his pupils but also on his assistants, and it is very gratifying to find encomiums in the publi-hed reports of the Educational Inspectors. (Applause.) It has been well observed that this Institution "is at once a memorial of the first title conferred by a sovereign of Great Britain on an Indian subject and a monument of the most benevolent man that has ever yet appeared amongst British subjects in the East," and by founding it your grandfather has taught the natives of India to put their own shoulder to the wheel if they wish to promote their mental, moral, physical, and material well-being and not to rely solely on Government for the amelioration of their lot. Another excellent example the founder has set to the people of this country is that he has made as good provision for female education as for the education of boys. By founding this Institution your grandfather has placed a very large part of the Parsee community under pleasing obligations of gratitude to himself and his successors, and we felt that we should not be doing justice to our feelings if we allowed a memorable occasion like this to pass without expressing to you thus publicly the obligations we are under to the founder of the Institution and his family. Whilst deeply sensible of the gratitude we owe to the founder of the Institution, we must also call to mind our obligations to the first Lady Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy for the large addition she made to the amount set apart by Sir Jamsetjee and to the then trustees of the Parsee Punchayet for their valuable contribution of Rs. 2,45,000 in Bank of Bengal shares. And we must not forget our obligations to the Government of India for having so readily and generously acceded to the founder's request to become the permanent trustees of the Institution and to pay interest on his original cash endowment of rupees three lacs at the high rate of 6 per cent. per annum. It gives us much pleasure to note that the present leaders of our community also hold the Institution in such high estimation that several of them have given handsome donations of money for founding charitable book funds and for prizes in connection with the Institution and that one of them, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has in addition done great good to the Institution by giving it Rs. 15,000 for the introduction of drawing, which is now taught as a regular class subject in the Anglo-Vernacular Department of the Central Institution. With these few words we beg of you, Sir Jamsetjee, to be kind enough to accept this humble address, with the silver casket encasing it, as a small token of the great respect and esteem in which we hold you as the present worthy representative of the revered founder of our Institution. From the funds collected by us to celebrate the Jubilee of our beloved *Alma mater* it is our intention to present a set of scientific apparatus to the Institution and to hand the balance to the Managing Committee of the Institution with a request to invest it for some object of permanent utility to the high school of the Institution. (Applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy made an appropriate reply to the address, thanking the Jubilee Celebration Committee for their kind expressions of good will and hearty appreciation. He said:—Mr. Kabrajee, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the interesting address just read out and for the beautiful casket in which you have handed it to me. Your gift shall have a prominent place among the honoured heirlooms of my ancestors. I cannot express to you how deeply touched I am to find that though years have passed since you were pupils at this Institution your hearts still glow with such warm feelings of gratitude towards the founder of my family who was also the founder of this institution, and that you cherish such affectionate regard towards your old school and towards those whose labours have contributed to make it what it is. I trust the interest you take in your school will never fail and that the morning of days you spent in it will ever remain green in your minds. (Applause.) The high terms of praise in which you speak of the Principal and his staff I can emphatically endorse. I knew Mr. Wadia at Elphinstone College, and, having very kindly recollections of him as a preceptor, I am not surprised that you also remember with pleasure the days you passed in the lecture-room presided over by him. (Cheers.) Mr. Wadia has for the past 20 years so completely identified himself with the interests of the institution that it is impossible to think of the institution without calling to mind his eminent services to it. Mr. Wadia does not confine himself to mere book instruction, but by appealing to the higher nature of his pupils and placing before them lofty ideals of conduct, he does as much for the education of the character as for that of the brain, and he has so thoroughly succeeded in impressing his own character and stamp of mind upon his assistants and his pupils that a high moral tone prevails throughout the institution. This feature has been repeatedly noticed in the reports of the educational officers who have examined the institution during Mr. Wadia's long tenure of the Principalship. Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A., the present acting Director of Public Instruction, who reported on our institution last year, after paying a well-merited compliment to Mr Wadia as a distinguished English scholar" and referring to the "loyal manner" in which his assistants carry out his very intelligent methods of instruction in all subjects, expresses himself as follows on this important point:—"I should like to mention here my keen appreciation of the admirable discipline observed and of the honesty of the work under examination. Class succeeded class without any unnecessary noise and even when my back was turned there was never any talking or confusion, such is Mr. Wadia's system enforced." No part of Mr. Prior's report has given me greater pleasure to peruse than this, and I must give my best thanks to Mr. Wadia and his assistants and to the Superintendent and masters of the Girls' Schools for the ability and devotion with which they discharge their duties. My thanks are also due to the Secretary of the institution for his zealous supervision of the Girls' schools. (Cheers). The suggestions made by you at the end of your address will have the best attention of myself and my esteemed colleagues. The question of introducing French was some time ago brought before us by the Principal, but we were averse to doing away with Persian and were unable to make arrangements for teaching both these languages. As regards the introduction of lady teachers in the Girls' schools a beginning has already been made, and as further opportunities offer, more and more of the Girls' classes will be placed under female teachers. The girls will then be able to continue longer at school and it will be possible to extend to them the benefits of an English education. Your suggestion about having a Science Department in connection with our institution will require more careful consideration. Before Elphinstone College came into existence and the Bombay University was established we had a department for collegiate studies, in the life-time of the founder, but it had to be given up as it was attended by only a handful of boys and the expense was much greater than the institution could afford. This is one consideration which will go against your proposal. A much more serious objection to it is that we, as all our schools, the College Department would be exclusively for Parsees and our pupils, even after Matriculation, would not have the advantage of coming in contact with the bright intellects of other races and forming friendship with young men of different castes and creeds. I for one should not like to foster such exclusiveness. I should like our people to be free from race prejudice and to fraternize heartily with all men, whether Parsees or Christians or Hindoos or Mahomedans, and to appreciate merit wherever it is found. I do not know if you are aware that under the bye-laws made by the far-seeing founder of the institution it is in your power, gentlemen, to contribute materially to the prosperity of the institution. By paying a small monthly subscription any Parsee can become a member of the society of the institution and be qualified to vote and to be elected for at elections of members of the managing committee. If even five per cent. of the ex-students of the institution were to avail themselves of this privilege the funds of the institution would benefit to such an extent that we should be enabled not only to improve the position of the educational staff but to effect several other improvements which have to be kept back simply for want of funds. Gentlemen, I think I have touched on all the points in your able address. It has given me very great pleasure to take part in this day's proceedings and to meet so many distinguished alumni of the institution. I thank you for the kind reception you have given me and I beg to assure you that it shall always be my endeavour to follow in the footsteps of my predecessors and to do all I can for this able management of the revered founder of my family. I thank you also for your intention to present a set of scientific apparatus to the institution and to hand the balance of the funds collected by you on this occasion to the committee of the institution for some object of permanent utility to the High School of the institution. I will see in consultation with my colleagues to what extent we can supplement your proposed donation so as to have a handsome fund in commemoration of the jubilee of the institution. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I congratulate you on this joyful and memorable event and wish you every happiness in life. I trust you will always show yourselves worthy of the institution where you received your early training and reflect credit on it by your actions. I hope also that you will always be in touch with your old school and evince a brotherly interest in all boiling from it, wherever you may meet them, regarding them as sons and daughters of the self-same *alma mater* and doing all in your power to serve them and promote their welfare. And now I have only one more wish to express before I resume my seat, and that is *Floreat academia*, may our institution continue to flourish—a wish which I have no doubt finds an echo in the hearts of all present. One word more before I sit down. I am very glad this laudable movement on the part of the past pupils of the institution has been headed by so distinguished a member of our committee as Mr. Kabrajee, the veteran journalist, who has for such a long series of years been so actively connected with the public life of this great city. Our institution is capable of having produced such useful and honourable citizens. It gives me much pleasure to listen to the interesting remarks with which Mr. Kabrajee prefaced the address presented to me. I have no doubt much of the success of this movement is due to him. (Applause.)

The most pleasing function of the evening, which took most of those present with agreeable surprise, because it was not known to the committee from the programme, was the presentation of a magnificent English gold watch and chain to Principal D. N. Wadia, M.A., by some of his old pupils. Dr. H. M. Masina requested Sir Jamsetjee to make the presentation to Principal Wadia on behalf of his old pupils. Sir Jamsetjee gracefully made the presentation.

Mr. D. N. Wadia, who has been Principal of the Institution for the last 20 years, was most enthusiastically received when he rose to thank the pupils for presenting to him such an excellent souvenir of the Jubilee Day of the Institution, and for the very kind expressions of good will and good feeling towards him contained in the address of the ex-students, and in the speech of Sir Jamsetjee, and of one of his most valued old pupils, Dr. H. M. Masina.

The proceedings derived additional interest from some charming songs by ladies and gentlemen under the direction of Mr. B. N. Kabrajee. An adjournment was afterwards made to refreshments provided by Messrs. Pearce and Company, whose managing proprietor is an old student of the Institution; the cold drinks being supplied free by Messrs. Duke and Sons, Fort, also old students of the Institution. In connection with the celebration, copies of a history of the Institution, compiled by the distinguished Parsee writer, Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, were freely distributed. It appears from the history that out of 412 pupils who joined college from this Institution, 103 received high degrees of the Bombay University; Dr. H. M. Masina, an old pupil, being the first and only F. R. C. S. of London among the Parsees. A collection of works in English Literature was also presented to the Institution, in connection with the celebration, by Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Dinshaw Patit. Large crowds of people assembled to view the illumination of the building and the family residence of the first Baronet in the evening.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Malbar & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	7	2	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	10	6	81
D Kheterwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ...	0	0	6
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	6	10
Total ...	23	19	124
Total plague deaths to date ...	59,195	50,125	
Same date last year ...	9	30	137

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. H. Gun Drill—Thursday at 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Laying.

No. 3 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Lecture on Gunnery and Instruction in Laying.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST FAMINE.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

IN view of the calamity of famine having overtaken India, a public meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Gaiety Theatre, for the purpose of adopting a petition to his Excellency, the Viceroy, suggesting that certain measures might be carried out for the relief of the famine stricken people.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Navabzada Nasarullakhan, barrister-at-law, was voted to the chair. The chairman said that the object of the meeting was to submit a few proposals to the Government of India in connection with the famine, and as those proposals were very moderate, they were sure to receive a favourable consideration from his Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Alimahomed Bhimji read the following petition to the meeting and proposed its adoption.

May it please your Excellency.—Your Excellency's humble petitioners' the inhabitants of Bombay, at a public meeting assembled on the 17th day of October instant under the presidency of Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, barister-at-law, most respectfully crave leave to approach your Excellency with the following prayers:—That the dire calamity of famine having overtaken India your Excellency's petitioners, as loyal subjects, venture to suggest the following measures, and most humbly submit them for the favourable consideration of your Excellency, and pray that taking the urgency of the occasion into consideration, all or some of them, as it may be deemed needful, may be adopted and acted upon during the continuance of the present famine. (*a*) The export from India to the foreign countries of food-stuffs, both for human-beings and cattle, may be entirely prohibited, or, if that measure cannot be carried out, prohibitive export duty may be imposed on such exports. (*b*) In order to encourage and induce the import of articles of food into India import duty may be abolished, and as further encouragement to offer for sale such imports at cheaper rates the importers may be given bounty, the amount of which your petitioners crave permission to leave to the better judgment of your Excellency. (*c*) Railway freight on grain and fodder within India may be reduced to such an extent as it may appear to your Excellency desirable to meet this emergency. (*d*) The town or the excise duty wherever levied on the transit of grain and fodder in India and Burma may be abolished. Provided such articles are required for the famine stricken parts only. (*e*) The owners of coasting steamers may be induced to carry food-stuffs both for human-beings and cattle to and from Indian and Burmen ports at cheaper rates than at present by granting them such compensation as it may appear to your Excellency suitable. (*f*) Some measures may be adopted for stopping speculation in grain. That as preventive against the future recurrances of famines your Excellency's petitioners most humbly beg to suggest the following measures for favourable consideration. 1st.—Agricultural Banks may be opened for rendering financial assistance to the poor agriculturists in India. 2nd.—Opening of canals both for the purposes of irrigation and navigation throughout India may be more favourably countenanced. 3rd.—The land revenue may be permanently settled. That your Excellency's petitioners do not desire to enter into any discussion or adduce arguments in support of the above suggestions, because they honestly believe that your Excellency is sincerely desirous of saving the lives and ameliorating the conditions of the millions of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects entrusted under Providence to your Excellency's care; and that your Excellency will be pleased to take the above-mentioned suggestions into favourable consideration and after due and careful enquiry will be graciously pleased to give effect to those of them that may appear most suitable.

The mover in support of his proposition said that the measures proposed in the petition were very temperate, and if they were carried out, the present distress would be minimised to some extent. It was hoped that the suggestions of the petitioners would be backed up by the local Government. It was one of the duties of all individuals, irrespective of caste and creed, to alleviate the sufferings of human beings and of famished cattle.

Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji seconded the proposition, which on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

The meeting dispersed after according a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 28th ultimo, write on the states of their cotton market as under:—"During the past week the American Bulls have had it all their own way, and have been able to force our market up about 22 points. Bulls have been buying heavily, while nervous Bears covered, and both New York and Liverpool are now very much long, in fact more or less top-heavy. The American Bull operators are in the habit of doubling their commitments, which is called "pyramiding" and for the time being such ceaseless and extensive buying gives a strong impetus to the market. The system works well enough for the operator in a rising market, but as soon as profits on paper are to be turned into cash the general realizing precipitates the market; every Bull speculator, from Wall street financier to bucketshop client and bootblack, rushes into the market to sell; stop orders are caught; weak and venturesome Bulls are closed out for want of margin, and the collapse is as sudden as it is complete. Our market has been solely under the influence of this American buying; at each close of our market American Bulls bought largely in order to influence their own market, buying again largely, towards the close in New York with the same object. The markets reacted on each other and it was purely a matter of a constantly excited Bull sentiment, for facts regarding the crop, the large supplies, etc., were completely ignored. We must acknowledge that we underestimated the driving force of this American buying, but if we have erred, we have erred in good company; all our leading cotton men here were, and still are, strongly against the market. Though crop estimates have not yet settled round a favourite figure and range all the way from 9 millions to 11¼ millions, a good sized crop appears to be assured. Conservative American houses mention 10¼ to 10¾ millions as a likely figure, but even such a moderate crop, supplemented as it is by the large stocks, will be more than ample for all requirements. English spinners are well supplied and can afford to keep out of the market for some time; on searching enquiry we learn that in actual cotton or futures they are covered until the end of this year. It appears to us that a rise of 22 points in face of an incoming crop cannot be sustained and the market will, in our opinion, move towards a lower range of prices as soon as

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
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FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

EXTRA allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made in London yesterday of Rs. 5,00,000 on Bombay and Rs. 10,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent., to 104. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; but Paris-Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·29 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents, advanced 1-16 per cent., to £63 1-4; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112. Discount on both short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1 16d. lower, at 26 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent., at 58 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent less, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. Some £200,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 40 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Linseed, 48 1-8s., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, market quiet.

The Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with a strong tone; for Bombay skins the market was firm, and prices were 1-2 to 1d. higher. The number of Goat Skins offered was 1,196,000, and Sheep, 642,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 22,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for October and 3 49-64d. for February-March delivery. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 1-4 cents. per lb.; January Futures declined 7 points, to 6·92 cents per lb., and April 10 points, to 6·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

Locally there has been a dull feeling in the cotton market to-day. Exporters bought 1,100 bales Dhulia at Rs. 182 to Rs. 183 per candy; 250 Dhamangaum at Rs. 198, 106 Oomrawattee at Rs. 197; and the mills only 100 bales Broach at Rs. 200, 200 Oojein at Rs. 193, 200 Indore at Rs. 190.

WHEAT.—Prices have declined 1 an., in a dull market.

SEEDS.—Linseed is 2 ans. higher; the market is quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,752	bales.
Wheat	3,209	cwts.
Linseed	3,499	"
Rapeseed	2,778	"
Gingellyseed	2,791	"
Poppyseed	957	"
Castorseed	3,721	"
Rice	16,044	"

FREIGHTS continue firm in tone.

EXCHANGE is steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was again only a limited amount of business done either way, and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.	"
Francs	172 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 94 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 94 7-16 for the Settlement, and improved to 94 1 2 and 94 9-16 in the two positions, respectively, closing at 94 1-2 in both; for Threes 88 was quoted.

SHARES.—Prices have again shown a downward tendency to-day. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,200 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda arrived here from Colombo day before yesterday afternoon.

OCT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

Florio-Rubattino Co.'s s.s. Manilla, Captain G.B. Gavinno, left Aden for Bombay on Monday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 22nd instant, in the afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	26 11-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.
Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.
Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.
Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.
Cable Trinidad Demerrara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamers without alteration of charges.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491·4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 7th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,33,271	4,81,578	10,736	6,25,585
	—	—	—	4,89,741
Increase				Rs. 1,35,844

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 451 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	80,000	2,45,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	174	531	9	714
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	9,98,123	20,93,239	35,672	31,02,104
Total for 13 weeks	10,78,123	23,13,239	39,672	34,31,104
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	76,746	1,58,524	9,981	2,45,135
Per mile of Ry. do.	167	344	21	533
Total to corresponding date do.	9,32,216	18,37,617	48,764	28,18,597
Increase for the week			Rs.	83,885
Ditto to date			"	6,12,507

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CROSTHWAITE—HUTCHINSON—October 12, at Christ Church Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, M A, Chaplain, Captain John Graham Crosthwaite, I S C, Punjab Commission, eldest son of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K C S I, to Alice Jean Menteth, daughter of Colonel H D Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1899.

THE Military Censor gave no news from the front—wherever that may now exactly be—except that the Free State are strongly entrenching Van Reenan's Pass, one of the numerous passes in the Drakenberg, through which 12,000 men have entered Natal on that side. Martial law has been proclaimed in Northern Natal which, under the circumstances of the invasion, and apparently the occupation of that part of the Colony by the Transvaalers, is nothing but what might be expected. But the proclamation makes the unlooked-for and somewhat indiscreet announcement that a number of Natalians have aided, and even joined, the enemy. That part of the Colony is more largely inhabited by a rural population of Dutch race than the rest of the country. It was scarcely to be expected that in the immediate vicinity of a considerable British force, strengthened by Volunteers enthusiastic for war, any considerable number of Dutch Natalians would join the Boers, at all events before the latter had won some success in the field. They have now burned their boats, and their lands and lives are forfeit if they be defeated. The incident deserves attention as indicating the reality and depth of the racial sympathy which may be expected to influence the Dutch population of Cape Colony as the war proceeds. The withholding of news by the Military Censor is no doubt prudent, but it is a confession that there are no successes to chronicle. The Boers are south of Newcastle and have occupied Dannhauser, near Glencoe. On the Western frontier there is a clear evidence of an intention to close on Kimberley. The railway has been cut, and a force, with artillery has occupied a siding between Vryburg and the City of Diamonds. The distance by railway from the Cape to Kimberley is 646 miles. Though for many hundred miles the railway is easily accessible from the Free State territory and the Transvaal, and passes for a considerable distance through a wild and scarcely-inhabited upland in Cape territory, where it would be impossible to effectually patrol the line, yet the means of conveying reinforcements to Kimberley about three weeks ago was said to be "fairly secure." The situation of the famous Diamond Mines may become the prize of Commandant Kronji, to whom Sir John Willoughby and the raiders surrendered at Krugersdorp. Were he to obtain the surrender of Cecil Rhodes, to say nothing of stores of precious stones of incalculable value, that young Commandant would become the most popular Dutchman in all South Africa. But that has not happened yet. Last evening it was allowed to transpire officially that the Boers were advancing in three columns through the Bothas Pass, Laing's Nek and Woolsdrift, to the number of 13,000 men. No particular objection is mentioned, but they are moving into Natal. This is no doubt the forward movement which, we were allowed to infer, had taken place when the British troops fell back upon Ladysmith, leaving a large area of territory in the hands of the invaders. As Sir George White's reconnaissance estimated the numbers of the Freestaters, who had entered Natal, is put at 12,000 men. We now know that the total of the enemy's forces with which Sir George White has to deal numbers 25,000 men: the force under his immediate control numbering 9,000. But so far there seems to be no actual fighting in Natal. All non-combatants have been ordered to leave Dundee, and were sent on to Ladysmith, the headquarters of the Natal Commander-in-Chief. The Free State Boers are entrenching the passes in the Drakenburg range, evidently preparing for eventualities. Reuter wires from Pretoria that an engagement took place on Saturday, 14th, North of Mafeking, and refugees to Delagoa Bay appear to confirm this account, and add that the Boers were repulsed, and suffered heavy loss. It is strange that an Imperialist success should come to us through Victoria and Delagoa Bay, and that the Intelligence Department appear to know nothing of the affair. Another armoured train was sent to restore the line cut by the Boers, opened fire on the Commando, and killed one and wounded two burghers. It would seem that they returned to the charge and in the second engagement the British had nine wounded.

ONE of the most important questions to be decided in the near future by the Bombay Municipality is that relating to the tramway service. The Company hold a lease of 21 years, determinable at the option of the Corporation at the end of each seven years, and the second period of choice occurs in March 1901. With a view to guiding its deliberations the Municipal Commissioner has addressed a letter to the members in which he reviews the whole question, together with the recent application of the Tramway Company for permission to substitute electric traction for the present system of haulage. Mr. Harvey points out that, although the question of retention was not entertained at the expiry of the first seven years, or in 1893-4, it is not advisable for the Corporation to decide the question without first giving due consideration to all its bearings. In 1894 the amount asked by the Company for their undertaking was 77 lakhs, and as the traffic has increased since that period, it may be reasonably assumed that a crore of rupees would be required if the tramways are to change hands. There can be no doubt that, if the working of the system is continued in the hands of the Company after 1901, its subsequent purchase by the Corporation will be less profitable. The longer the tramways remain in private hands the greater will the purchase-money become, as the succeeding years will see further developments, and every paying extension made by the Company tends to make the tramways as an investment less desirable. These facts are pointed out by the Municipal Commissioner, who adds "I am far from stating that the Corporation should exercise their right in 1901, and I think it probable their best opportunity has passed." This caution is very necessary, as added to the crore of rupees as, purchase-money, the cost of converting the present motive power to electric traction could not be accomplished under 15 to 20 lakhs. In view of the heavy loans which have recently been raised, a financial undertaking of such magnitude would hardly be prudent, and it is well-known that works of municipalities are never so profitable as when controlled by private hands. The development of the northern part of Bombay is progressing, and there is ground for assuming that the rate of progression would be increased if facilities were at hand for conveying people to the City more quickly than is possible at the present time. There is ample room for the extension of the tramways in Bombay, for there are many new localities where easy means of transit is unprovided. The Tramway Company have realised this, and if the power to substitute electric traction be granted, it is intended to supply these districts with a cheap, rapid, and continuous tram service. In dealing with the question the interests of the public must be the first consideration, and on the facts it would seem they would best be consulted by accepting the proposals of the Tramway Company. The substitution of electricity as a motive power will enable the Company to extend the lines into the Northern districts, where alone can the overcrowded population of the native town find accommodation at rentals within their means. The scheme for this district, initiated by the Improvement Trust, is now being pushed forward, and the adoption of electric traction would place within the reach of those migrating to the new locality facilities for rapid conveyance to the quarters where their occupations may be situated. The proposal of the Company is to introduce the trolley or over-head system, and the consensus of opinion points to this as being the best means of transmitting electrical energy to the cars. Last month the Manchester City Council decided to run their cars by electricity, and the overhead system was fixed upon, while quite recently Blackpool, a Lancashire seaside resort, whither an influx of 50,000 trippers is a daily occurrence, decided on the same method. One of the great advantages of the substitution is that increased traffic can be carried on and with less noise, and even this can be sensibly reduced by the introduction of the conduit system, which is the motive power used at Birmingham. The latter scheme, however, was adopted in Madras, and during the rains it was found to be useless. The trolley system has been substituted in the Southern Presidency city and works satisfactorily. The same remark applies to the tramways of Cairo, and the over-head system is also about to be introduced into Calcutta. The cost of working the cars by electricity will be cheaper than by the present haulage, and, without increasing the expenses, a much better and more frequent service could be maintained. The improvement would tend to materially increase the sweetness of the thoroughfares, while it would altogether abolish the strain and suffering to horses employed in hauling heavily-laden cars, and which in the hot season is only too obvious. There is plenty of time for the Corporation to carefully consider their position, and they should remember that the terms offered by the Tramway Company are liberal. It asks as a condition to proceeding with the scheme that the Corporation should not exercise its option of purchase in 1901, or for fourteen years from that date. For adapting their system to electric traction the Calcutta Tramway Company have obtained undisturbed possession for 30 years, besides other concessions, and on comparison the favourable nature of the Bombay Tramway Company's application is apparent. The details of the scheme are only tentative and subject to revision, and we quite agree with Mr. Harvey's suggestion that it will be desirable to obtain an independent expert's opinion when the final application of the Company comes forward.

THE Resolution on the working of the Indian Mints during the past official year shows that the steadiness of the exchange at 1s. 4d. induced a considerable rise in the amount of gold tendered by the public at Bombay and Calcutta in exchange for rupees. While in 1897-98 the total value of gold so tendered was something over 23 lakhs, last year the amount exceeded 2 crores 77½ lakhs. No gold was coined at either mint. The silver coined during the year consisted of half-rupees and small silver for the Government, rupees recoined for the Native States of Kashmir and Bhopal and dollars for the Exchange Banks. The dollar coinage at the Bombay Mint was heavy throughout the year, and amounted to 259,137 dollars in excess of the previous year. The amount of silver tendered by the Exchange Banks for this coinage was 42,951,000 tolas. There was a decline in the demand for copper pice, many of the coins distributed during the famine finding their way back to the treasuries. In the Calcutta Mint the operative loss on the melting and coinage of silver ranged from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per lakh, and in the Bombay Mint from Rs. 39 to Rs. 44, in the case of British Indian coin, and from Rs. 26 to Rs. 31 in the case of the dollar coinage. There was a general improvement at both mints in the percentage of good coins obtained in silver coinage. The miscellaneous work in the mints during the year was exceptionally heavy owing chiefly to the large number of war medals and clasps that were made. The Resolution of the Government on the working of the Mints closes with an acknowledgment of the efficiency with which they and the Assay Departments have been controlled by the officers in charge.

THE Bombay Corporation at their last meeting had before them a report of a Committee in reference to the Sanitary improvement of A ward in the Fort. The Committee recommended that their suggestions should be placed before the City Improvement Trust, but an amendment in favour of a more detailed statement of the proposed scheme by the Executive Engineer, was adopted. There is no necessity to labour the fact that the northern Fort, with its congested areas, stands in need of considerable improvement, but the point which exercised Councillors was whether other parts of the city do not more urgently call for sanitary amelioration. The Municipal Commissioner considers that B Ward is more immediately in need of attention than the A Ward, but we are inclined to agree with Mr. P. M. Mehta that there are substantial reasons why this locality should have priority. The Northern portion of the Fort, where the Committee, as well as the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, consider improvements are most necessary, has suffered severely from plague. Fort South is comparatively free from the disease, and having regard to the business prosperity of the city, it seems preeminently desirable that as, Mr. Mehta suggests, the whole block should, if possible, be placed in a position of immunity from the epidemic. During previous visitations the trade of the City has been seriously affected by the ravages of the plague in the Fort, and this should be a strong argument in favour of at once completing the sanitary improvement of this area.

THE reports of the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for 1897-98, which are reviewed in the current issue of the official *Gazette*, are interesting as showing the extent to which the people had recovered from the famine of the previous year. Following upon a good rainfall there was an excellent kharif harvest which compensated for deficiencies in the rabi harvest, the outturn for the province as a whole being about normal. The area occupied by cultivators in the whole of the Province was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, and efforts made to secure to the cultivators a sufficient supply of seed-grain, in spite of empty granaries and high prices, brought about a small increase in the cropping of the provinces. In the famine year of 1896-97 the gross cropped area fell to 13 per cent. and the net cropped area to 7 per cent. below the normal. Last year the loss in gross area was brought down to 9 per cent. and the loss in net area was reduced to 6 per cent, though the gross cropped area of the province was still short of that of 1893-94 by a million-and-a-half acres. During the year under review there was a marked increase in the extent of double-cropped area as compared with the previous years. As the substitution of less valuable crops for wheat or "under-cropping" in rabi has been a matter much discussed in recent years, it is interesting to note that in 1897-98 there was a general recovery in the proportion of wheat to rabi. Another satisfactory feature of the reports is the statement that in the year under consideration the public health was so good as to require little comment, and a fall in prices was also one of the features of the general recovery from the period of distress.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held yesterday afternoon, the question of working short time was discussed. After some deliberation the following proposition, moved by Mr. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., was adopted :—(1) That in the interest of the Bombay Spinning industry under conditions as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a stoppage of machinery, commonly called, working short time. (2) That the working days be 4 days per week. (3) That such short time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900. It was further resolved to ask the committee of the Association to ascertain what number of millowners were willing to carry out the resolution; the result to be declared at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday, the 30th instant.

ONE Mahomed *alias* Chibhir *wd* Chutto being proved to be an habitual thief and receiver of stolen property, has been sentenced by the 1st Class Magistrate of Kotri to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for failing to furnish security for his good behaviour.

TWO Mahomedans named Piru and Saleh, who were committed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sehwan to take their trial before the Sessions Court of Karachi, on a charge of murdering one Mahomed *wd* Muso, a lad of 15 years, by drowning him in a *watur*, or lake, in the Sehwan Division, on the 15th of August last, were acquitted and discharged on Wednesday by the Sessions Judge.

THE ex-students and students of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution celebrated its Jubilee last evening at the school premises, Hornby Road, on a scale of magnificence. They had collected by a subscription among themselves a sum of about Rs. 5,000 with the object of holding a re-union on the Jubilee Day; of presenting an address, enclosed in a rich silver casket, to the present Sir Jamsetjee as the representative of the noble founder of the institution; of presenting a set of scientific apparatus to the institution; and of utilising the balance in the way of helping poor students of the institution. Sir Jamsetjee was warmly received with the recitation of a poetical address of welcome. An address of thanks was also presented to him by the Jubilee Celebration Committee. Mr. D. N. Wadia, the Principal of the institution during the last 26 years, was presented by the past students with a gold watch and chain in commemoration of the Jubilee. Songs and recitations enlivened the proceedings, which were conducted with a manifestation of enthusiasm from beginning to end in the English language. The school premises and the family residence of the first Baronet were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

AS some misapprehension appears to exist as to the rates of postage on parcels previously notified, the postal authorities intimate that the rates apply to all parcels, registered and unregistered. But in the case of registered parcels, the following additional charges are made for registration :—For a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, 2 annas and for a parcel exceeding 20 tolas in weight, 4 annas. The postage (including the registration fee) on registered parcels is therefore as follows :—Not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, 4 annas; exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas, 8 annas; and for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof, 4 annas.

AT Amritsar, on Oct. 13, a shock of earthquake was felt which destroyed a buniah's shop and the damage is estimated to be rupees five thousand.

THE demand for horses and the denuding of several of the cavalry regiments in India of horses to supply regiments ordered on service has not been marked by any direct increase in the purchases by Government in Australia. That this must, however, follow is certain, for at present there are several regiments in India which owing to this cause, and also to the outbreak of glanders, are very seriously under-horsed and therefore unfitted to take the field should any sudden emergency require them to do so.

F. R. GOODWIN, of Newcastle, a cyclist who holds some long-distance records, was summoned before the Bourne (Lincolnshire) magistrates, for furiously riding a bicycle. The occasion was Goodwin's recent ride, when he covered 244 miles in 12 hours, beating previous records. He was paced by a motor, and the police said people of the neighbourhood were frightened at the dangerous pace. The justices held that the road was not the place for racing, and fined the defendant £5 and costs. Other prosecutions are pending in Lincolnshire against road-racing cyclists

IN consequence of the attacks made on Colonel Picquart as to the way he managed the Intelligence Department of the War Office, this officer demanded an investigation. This was ordered, and the officers charged with the duty have reported to General de Galliffet, who, in a letter to Colonel Picquart, says there is not the slightest suspicion in the document submitted as to the honesty of the management of the Intelligence Department while he was at its head.

ON the invitation of Lord Hawke and the Sports Committee of the West Indian Club, a combined British West Indian cricket team will participate in first-class cricket in England next season. Many of the members of the team are full-blooded negroes, but are none the less formidable exponents of the English national game, for they have badly beaten one or two strong English teams, including Lord Hawke's, in the West Indies.

A LION cup has been presented to Admiral Dewey, who christened it in his cabin on board the Olympia. Admiral Dewey had mirth in his eye, says the "Telegraph's" New York correspondent, when he invited Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby, and the chaplain, Mr. W. H. Reeny, into his quarters. Lifting the Box containing the cub on to the table, he said: "Gentlemen, we must give this lion-hearted cup a name. I have decided to call him Chichester, in memory of my English friend, Captain Chichester, of the British cruiser Immortalite."

REUTER'S correspondent at Smyrna writes, under date Sept. 21, as follows :—Telegrams received from different localities which have suffered most from the earthquake of the 20th instant report the occurrence at four o'clock yesterday morning of a violent shock, which lasted from thity-five to forty seconds, and of which the focus appeared to be in the Meander Valley, between the towns of Aidin and Sarakoi. In this province considerable loss of life and enormous damage to property were caused. At Aidin over 1,000 houses and shops have been destroyed, and up to last night thirty-six dead bodies had been taken from under the ruins. At Nazalli the greater part of the town was destroyed by the earthquake and a fire which resulted. Over twenty lives were lost. At Mortakxe the whole village was destroyed, and over 100 lives lost. At Carabounar extensive damage was done to property and one life lost. At Sarakoi the damage to property was also great, and there was considerable loss of life. The following towns have suffered considerably :—Denizey, Sokhia, Balajik, Kemer, and Thyra, but no loss of life is reported. Between Aidin and Omourlon the railway line was heaved up fully a yard above its level. The telegraph wires snapped, and large crevices were made in the soil.

CRICKETERS all over the country will learn with deep regret that Jack Shilton, the Warwickshire bowler, died on Sept. 28, at his home in Sedburgh, Yorkshire, at the age of forty-two, having been born September 18, 1857. For the past three or four years Shilton had been in bad health, consumption being the immediate cause of death. He first did duty for Warwickshire fourteen years ago, and was a regular member of the team until four years ago, when, on account of ill-health, he visited South Africa. In due course he returned to England a wreck physically. The end had been expected for a considerable time, Shilton having been very ill for several months past. Shilton was a useful man to Warwickshire, and at his first connection with the club did excellent service as a capital field and good left-hand bowler. In 1885 in county matches he took forty-eight wickets at an average of 8·4 each, and in 1886, eighty-two wickets with an average of 9.15. He was very popular with amateurs and professionals alike. On the field he was popularly dubbed "Lord Warwick," owing to his manner and lofty bearing.

THE "Gaulois" announces that the Minister of War has sent to all the commanders of army corps a circular forbidding officers who may be travelling in Germany, Austria, or Italy to attend any manœuvres of the troops of one or other of these countries or to go upon the manœuvring grounds without having previously obtained the consent of the German, Austrian, or Italian authorities, as the case may be. Similarly no officer of the countries mentioned will be allowed to witness French manœuvres without writen authority.

THE prospect of an Anglo-Russian Exhibition at Moscow is now remote, as it has been decided that it cannot be held until 1902. This is a long time to look forward to, but if the Exhibition is held there will be an excellent opportunity of adding to the good work already in active progress of developing the Indian and Ceylon tea trade in Russia. A recent consular report from Moscow shows that so far as Ceylon tea is concerned the trade has grown from the very small beginning of ten years ago to an enormous trade. At first, the British Consul tells us, the tea merchants would have nothing to say to any thing but the pure Chinese article, but gradually they took to mixing Ceylon tea with cheap Chinese, and selling the mixture as Chinese, and now many of them sell the tea under its own name. The import for 1898 is given at over 10,000,000lbs, of which 75 per cent. went to Russia via London, and the remaining 25 per cent. direct from Ceylon.

THE Ministers assembled on Sept. 25 to consider the question of retrenchments in their various departments, but failed to come to any understanding. The Minister of War, from whose estimates the Finance Minister demands that 16,000,000 pesetas shall be taken, refuses to consent to any reduction, and has presented to his colleagues a new plan of coast and frontier fortification involving an outlay of about 150,000,000 pesetas. Senor Silvela stated in an interview on Sept. 26 that great retrenchments would be made in the departments of Public Work, Justice, and Public Worship. As regards the last-named, negotiations had been entered into with the Vatican with a view to the abolition of certain dioceses and the reduction of the expenditure on the clergy.

MR. HANCOCK is also testing the advisability of giving that species of fibre plant known as "Sanseveria" or Snake Grass, as a supplementary aid to indigo planting. The fibre obtained from this plant is of the highest order and can compete with flax for the manufacture of linen. Samples of this fibre sent to England have been valued by experts at from £25 to £50 a ton, and over 1 ton per year is said to be obtainable from an acre.

The "Politische Corresponaenz" announces the forth-coming betrothal of Prince Nicholas, the third son of the King of the Hellenes, to Princess Xenia, the youngest daughter but one of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. The Prince, who is a captain in the Greek Artillery, was born in January 1872. He was recently at Cettinje, on the occasion of the marriage of the Montenegrin Crown Prince, and there fell in love with Princess Xenia, who, like her sister, is a great beauty. She was born in April 1881, and is at present in St. Petersburg.

The French Consul at Odessa, in his report to the French Government, gives some hints to commercial travellers, which may be interesting to English commercial circles. The Consul points out that all endeavours to create in the ordinary way a market of any importance have been without result. This led several large French firms to adopt another method, which has been unexpectedly successful. Starting, for instance, in Poland, the commercial travellers visited first the greater towns (Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, and Odessa), and then, during a second tour, the less important centres, without, however, referring in any way to the usual intermediaries and commission agents. On arriving in a city they asked the French Consul for a complete list of well-to-do families, citizens, and officials residing in the place. These were then invited to visit the showrooms which for that purpose had been temporarily established in a first-class hotel. Indeed, those who were invited arrived in surprising numbers, in the expectation of being able to buy directly from the manufacturer at low prices. Thus, it is said, one commercial traveller succeeded in obtaining within eight days private orders to the value of 25,000 francs, which, at all events, must be regarded as a successful result, considering that it was the first time such a business method was put into practice. Another example, says the "Financial News," is supplied by an important carriage factory in Paris, which did not hesitate to send a number of elegant vehicles to Russia as samples, in consequence of which they met with a success which surpassed their most sanguine expectations.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Parliament was opened to-day.

Her Majesty, in Her Speech from the Throne, says that she is compelled, by events deeply affecting the interests of the Empire, to recur to the advice and aid of Parliament.

The state of affairs in South Africa has rendered it expedient for the Government to be enabled to strengthen the military forces of the country by calling out the Reserves, and, except for the difficulties caused by the action of the South African Republic, the condition of the world continues peaceful.

The measures to be presented to the Commons will be for providing for the expenditure rendered necessary by the events in South Africa, and domestic legislation will be deferred till the ordinary session.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN NATAL.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the northern part of Natal.

The proclamation announcing it says that the authorities have reason to believe that a number of Natalians have aided and joined the enemy.

There is no further news from the front of any operation except that the Boers have formed strong entrenchments at Van Reenan's Pass.

REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING NORTH OF MAFEKING.

OCT. 17.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that heavy fighting took place on Saturday morning to the north of Mafeking.

Refugees who have arrived at Delagoa Bay, report that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking, with heavy loss.

ANOTHER ARMOURED TRAIN ENGAGEMENT.

An armoured train sent to repair the line on the Western Transvaal frontier, recently damaged by the Boers, opened fire on the Commando—one Burgher being killed and two wounded.

In a second engagement that took place the British had nine wounded.

All non-combatants were ordered to evacuate Dundee yesterday, and were sent on to Ladysmith.

THE BOER ADVANCE INTO NATAL.

It is officially announced that the Boers are advancing in three columns via Bothar Pass, Laing's Nek, and Woolsdrift, to the number of 13,000 men.

The Free State Boers are entrenching the Passes in the Drakenburg Mountains.

MEETING AT THE GUILDHALL.

OCT. 16.

A crowded meeting was held to-day at the Guildhall, which had been convened by the Lord Mayor.

A resolution was enthusiastically agreed to, deploring the Transvaal war, but supporting the Government in demanding equal rights for the whites.

The members of the Stock Exchange, headed by flags and banners, marched in a body to and from the meeting at the Guildhall, singing "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem.

VOLUNTEER FORCES REQUISITIONED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 17.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, London, August 17th:—

The *Times'* Capetown correspondent learns on the highest authority that there is no truth in the statements circulated, doubtless with seditious intent, that the Imperial authorites intend placing small detachments of troops throughout the country districts.

All the Cape Volunteer regiments have been called out.

The Volunteer Garrison Artillery replaces the Imperial forces at Capetown.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Mafeking, Vryburg, Taungs and Barkly.

DEFEAT OF THE SHAMROCK BY HALF A MILE.

In the race for the America Cup to-day the Columbia beat the Shamrock by half a mile.

EXPEDITIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

It is reported from the frontier that the Mulla Povindah is raising three thousand men to recover cattle which have been stolen by the Abdur Rahman Khels and Shamer Khels.

Half a company of sappers moves immediately to Sadiya to clear the roads for the movement of the column acting against the Mismis.

INDIAN HEROES FUND.

The Commander-in-Chief notifies to the Native Army the receipt of Rs. 78,962 from the Indian Heroes Fund, which will give a sum ranging from fifty to one hundred rupees each to those invalided and to families of those killed in the recent Frontier Campaign.

THE CHITRAL GARRISON.

The relieved Chitral Garrison has commenced its march towards India, and all continues quiet on the road. The first party has reached Badagul.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Digby, R. E., Major Ogilvie, R. A. Ordnance, and Captains Dee, I. M. S., and Mennie, 30th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Grant, 27th Bombay Infantry, are permitted to return to duty; while Captain Marratt, I. S. C., and Lieutenant Cooke, 6th Bombay Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, have obtained three months' extension of leave at home, and Major Cartheroyorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry, two months' extension of leave.

Captain H. S. De-Breth, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery, is posted on promotion to the 20th Southern Division, R. G. A., Portsmouth.

Captain A. LeM. Bray, R.A., is posted on promotion to the 4th Company, Eastern Division, R.G.A., Karachi.

Captain F. C. Poole, R.A., is posted from leave to the 18th Company, Southern Division, R.G.A., Aden.

EXECUTION AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, OCT. 17.

Shabbaz Khan and Mehtab, the accused in the Rangoon Thagi Case, who were sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions for abetment of murder, were executed together this morning in the Rangoon Central Jail.

Death was instantaneous. Both men pleaded their innocence to the last.

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

ADDRESS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MYSORE, OCT. 17.

The Dewan is absent from Bangalore. The address to the representative assembley was read to-day by the senior councillor, Mr. Thumboochetiar. The address opens with an expression of the gratification for the possibility of meeting the representatives after an interruption since 1898, owing to the sudden outbreak of plague, and gives a summary of the appearance and spread of plague and the combative measures adopted—such as hospitals, health-camps, evacuation, disinfection, inoculation, and removal of plague corpses at the State expense of town and rural sanitation, and condemnation of unfit houses, laying out two large extensions covering a thousand acres, capable of accommodating 50,000 people; the relief-works, gratis, issue of timber to the indigent people thrown out of work owing to the plague, and the accurate registration of deaths. The address next refers to the copious showers of rain in September, which averted cause for anxiety and have improved the prospects of the season. The total receipts of the State amounted to 179 lakhs and the expenditure to 200 1-2 lakhs, against 192 and 187 lakhs respectively during the previous year. In the receipts the chief items of decrease are:—Land-revenue, 2 1-2 lakhs; Stamps 2 lakhs; Scate-Railways, 4 1-2 lakhs; Royal-Gold Mining, 2 lakhs; and Excise one lakh. The decrease in Royalty is due to reduced exchange and adjustment account, but not owing to a decline in the production of the mines, which was kept up, notwithstanding the prevalence of plague. There was a large expenditure during the year on several items of exceptional character not changeable to the year's ordinary income, such as, seven lakhs on plague, one lakh on extensions and special improvement, 5 1-2 lakhs on Damoderdass Fund, 4 lakhs on Marikanave Project, and 6 lakhs on Birur Shimoga Railway. The year began with an opening balance of 159 1-2 lakhs, and closed with 138 lakhs. The estimates for the next year provides:—Income, 188 lakhs; expenditure, 175. The address refers to the Marikanave project, irrigation works, communications scheme utilizing the Cauvery Falls, geological survey, appointment of an agricultural chemist, and progress of 63 agricultural banks, whose members, owing to immovable property to the extent of 50 lakhs, have pledged their united credit. The address closes with a reference to 5 1-2 lakhs assigned for Post graduate studies.

DUSSERA FESTIVITIES.

Immense satisfaction prevails for the successful termination of the Dasehra festivities without fear of infection, notwithstanding a large number of guests and visitors, which contrasts favourably with last year's panic, although this season, some of the highest officers had to seek refuge outside the State.

CRICKET MATCH AT PATIALA.

PATIALA vs. PARSIS

PATIALA, OCT. 17.

The Parsis scored 176, Guarda being bowled by Nanak for 8. Mody exhibited good form and batted two hours for 45, his hits including three fours and one five. Bulsara was bowled by Mehta for 3, Driver being "not out" for 2. Mehta bowled throughout the innings and took 4 wickets for 78, and half-a-dozen catches were missed off his bowling. Billimoria took 2 wickets for 20, and Nanak 5 for 47. In the second innings Patiala lost 4 wickets for 59—Kutabudin, bowled Driver, 0, and Badesiram, stumped by Kanga bowler Driver, 4. Mistri, though indisposed, played brilliantly until he was smartly caught at short-leg by Guarda off Bulsara, having made 27. The Maharajah was bowled by Bulsara for 6, and at tiffin time the not-outs were Billimoria and Tarachand.

Captain Kanga proposed at the lunch the Maharaja's health for his taking a keen interest in all sports, and especially cricket, and also for taking a special interest in Parsee cricket. He wished the Maharaja health and prosperity. The Maharaja, in responding said that he will always welcome the Parsee cricketers in Patiala, that he is much delighted to play with the Parsees. (Cheers.) Toasts were then proposed by both sides.

Billimoria played a steady and magnificent game and remained at the wicket for three hours, contributing 37. The ball that took Billimoria's wicket which would have baffled Grace, even his hits included five fours. Mehta (not out) made 40 within 20 minuter.

Patiala made 200 runs with seven wickets. The down play will be resumed to-morrow. Umprires: Tapia and Matadeen. Scores:—

PATIALA.

1st Innings.

Mr Mistry, b Driver	10
Mr Kutabdeen, b Bulsara	0
Mr Badesiram, b Bulsara	5
H H the Maharajah, st Kanga, b Driver	5
Mr Billimoria, b Bulsara	7
Mr Tarachand, b Bulsara	22
Mr Nanakram, run out	4
Mr A H Mehta, b Driver	2
Mr Sevasingh, b Driver	0
The Kour Saheb of Patiala, b Bulsara	0
Mr Rajabibu, not out	23
Mr Manzoor, b Machliwala	23
Extras	7
Total	111

MR. PANTHAKI'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Mr Homi Kanga, b Mehta	0
Mr Patel, c Tarachand, b Nanakram	44
Mr Chalabawala, c Nanakram, b Billimoria	0
Mr Kharas, st Manzoor, b Nanakram	42
Mr Mody, b Nanakram	45
Mr Machliwala, c Rajabibu, b Nanakram	0
Mr Pochkhanawala, b Mehta	5
Mr P Kanga, c H H Maharajah, b Mehta	8
Mr Lungrana, c Nanakram, b Billimoria	5
Mr Driver, not out	2
Mr Bulsara, b Mehta	3
Mr Guarda, b Nanakram	8
Extras	6
Total	176

PLAGUE IN POONA.

MEETING OF THE CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

PULLING DOWN OF CONDEMNED HOUSES.

POONA, OCT. 17.

At a meeting of the Cantonment Committee, held to day, it was decided to knock down condemned houses in Kamatipura, where the plague was raging badly. The value of condemned houses is roughly fixed at Rs. 90,000. There were altogether 650 houses, out of which 557 were condemned. The resolution was put to vote and passed; the condemned houses will be pulled down, compensation being given to the owners.

There were 14 cases and 6 deaths recorded in the City, the total mortality being 11; in the Cantonment and the suburban area nil; in the District, 112 cases and 93 deaths.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN CONTRACTOR.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT, 17.

The case of cheating against Mr. Jansen, a European contractor, was dismissed to-day by the Cantonment Magistrate, under Section 203, C. P. C., the prosecution having failed to prove criminal motive for the disappearance of the accused.

The property is to be returned to Messrs. S. Laver and Company.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of this Association was held, yesterday, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question of working short time in the Bombay mills, Mr. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., presiding. There was a large attendance of members as well as others who did not belong to the Association. Among those present were:—Messrs. John R. Greaves (The Empress S. and W. Co., Ld.; The New Empress S. and W. Co. Ld.; The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.; The Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld.; Leopold S. B. and Manufacturing Co., Ld.; Anglo-Indian S., and Manufacturing Co. Ld.; Connaught Mills Co. Ld.; and James Greaves Mills Co.); Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit (Oriental S. and W. Co, Ld.); Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit (Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.; Mazagon S. and W. Co. Ld.; Framjee Petit S. and W. Co. and the Victoria Mills); Pranjeevandas Narandas (Saraswati Mills Co. Ld.); Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Oomrigar (Jubilee Manufacturing Co. Ld.; and Coorla S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs N. S. Glazebrook and Nsranjee Dwarkadas (Jawraj Baloo S. and W. Co., Ld.; Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld.; and Naranjee Mills, Ld.); J. O. Crystal (Southern Mahratha S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Mysore Manufacturing Co., Ld.); R. D. Tata, D. J. Tata, Kavasjee Khursetjee Mehta, and Mehrjeebhai N. Kuka (Central India S. W. and Manufacturing Co., Ld.; and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); E. R. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Gordhandas Dharmsey (Sonderdas S. and W. Co., Ld.; Khandeish S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Madras United S and W. Co., Ld); Narayen Dagadhuba (Harvey and Sassoon Co., Ld.); C. N. Wadia and N. N. Wadia (Textile S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Century S. Mill Ld.); H. E. E. Procter and H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills, Ld.); Rangildas Bhoosandas (Hope Mills, Ld); Goolam Hoosein Allana (Ind-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.); C. Douglas; (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); R. S. Spencer, and H. Kaikhasroo (Persoo Mahomed Mills Co., Ld.); Vasonji Khim (Wallace Flour Mills); Gordhandas Khatow (Khatow M. S and W. Co. Ld.; Bombay United S. and W. Co., Ld.; and Britannia Mills, Ld.); Fazulbhoy Visram (Star of India Mills, Ld.); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Vasanji Bhagwandas (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Feroz C. Sethna (Gold Mohur Mills, Ld.); D. S. Mody (Standard Mills Co., Ld.; and David Mills Co., Ld.); Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.; Western India; Honkong Mills" and Hindustan Mills Co., Ld.); K. R. Cama, (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.); Sulliman A. Vahid, Haridas Narandas, and Gocoldas Naranjee (Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dinshaw E. Wacha, Veeschand Deepchand, and Dharam say Mooljee (Meyerjee Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld., and Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.); D. C Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.) Dwarkadas Runchordas and R. L. Ugrankar (Presidency Mills Co., Ld.); Damoder Lakhmidas (Lakhmidas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.; and Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings, said:—This meeting has been called to enable members of the Millowners' Association, and also representatives of mills that may not be included in the list of members of the Association, to consider the question whether, under existing conditions, it is desirable for the mills in Bombay to reduce the output of yarn by curtailing the working time for the mills. The circumstances which necessitate such consideration may be stated as (a). The dearness of raw cotton, consequent on the threatened limitations of local supply, owing to the failure of rains in most of the cotton producing districts. (b). The accumulation of unsold and sold, but undelivered yarn in the most important export market open to the Bombay mills, viz:—the China market. The question of the price of raw cotton is entirely one of relation. Cotton may be deemed cheap to cotton spinners when there is a margin between the cost of the raw material and the manufactured article. At present, with current prices for raw cotton and yarn there is no profitable margin on the contrary there is a very considerable adverse margin, which is a cause of grave anxiety to representatives of mills. This anxiety is not perhaps for the immediate future, as I understand that many, if not most mills have sufficient stocks of cotton for the next two or three months. But looking at current prices for raw cotton and the rates realised for yarn in China, the prospects for the more distant future may after the end of the present century, are shrouded in gloom. With the prospective

SHORT SUPPLY OF COTTON

it is only to be expected that the local prices will be maintained far above the parity of values which have obtained when the Indian cotton crop has had to be sold in competition with the lower grades of American cotton. For many years the ruling factor of price of cotton has been the price of Mid Uplands in Liverpool or the Continent, this being so because the supply has more or less fully equalized the demand. This year conditions promise to be different. During the last cotton season the quantity of cotton received in Bombay was, say, 20,80,000 bales to which may be added an opening stock of 2,00,000, bales. Of this the Bombay mills consumed 9,50,000, Japan, 5,35,993, and Europe, 5,34,669, leaving an estimated balance of stock on 1st October of 2,17,000, bales of which the Bombay mills are estimated to hold, say 1,20,000, bales, leaving a balance available of 97,000 bales out of which quantity probably 15,000 may be stated as sold but undelivered. In many years there has been the danger of short supply of cotton in Bombay just before the opening of the new cotton season, but the situation has generally been saved by early marketing of new crops when prospective supply has been ample and prices more or less normal.

THE PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY.

This year the prospective supply does not promise to be normal, as I note that estimates of the probable arrivals of cotton in Bombay up to 1st October 1900 range from 7,58,000 to 11,50,000, such being yet the diversity of opinion. Even assuming the larger figure, it is apparent that the quantity will be insufficient to supply Bombay, Japan and Europe, as fully as they may require, and that if Japan or Europe comes into the market, Bombay must go short. The matter of price will be a most important factor and may cause the elimination of the demand for Europe with perhaps the exception of Bengals, Bombay and the Far East meet on more common ground, as the manufactured product of the raw cotton is sold in practically the same market, and the question for us to consider is whether we can afford to exclude the Far East for its share of the supply. In any case a premium on the usual comparative Europe values must be paid by any purchaser, and it remains yet to be seen whether the Far East or Bombay will pay most for the available cotton. When this is ascertained, it will be an easy matter to sit down and calculate the extent of loss probable, particularly if yarn prices do not sympathise.

INDIAN YARN IN THE CHINESE MARKET.

If present working conditions are maintained it is evident that no very material advance in price of yarn can be reasonably expected. The present stock of unsold and unlivered Indian yarn in the Chinese markets of Hongkong and Shanghai amounts to an unprecedented total, to date of last advices, of 1,94,000 bales of yarn. In 1898 Bombay shipped to the Far East 3,43,200 bales of yarn and the unsold and sold but uncleared balance was 51,500 bales on 1st October 1893.

	Yarn shipments.	Balance stock.
1893	3,43,200	50,500
1894	3,72,031	68,000
1895	3,71,149	58 000
1896	4,58,331	75,000
1897	3,78,507	93 609
1898	4,29 827	1,22 900
1899	5,83 442	1,89,000

so that when it is considered that for the past year Japan has also shipped 1,25,220 bales to the Shanghai market alone, without any stock of unsold and sold but undelivered yarn, not including yarn shipped to other ports, and the Chinese mills have been making probably 1 00 0.0 bales it is evident that the vitality shown by China, the combined yarn producing powers of Bombay, Japan and China itself, have overrun the consumptive demand, as is apparent from the balance of stocks. With such a plethora of supply right in his own market it cannot be expected that the Chinaman will pay more than bare cost of production for yarn, and such has, I think I may safely say, been our Bombay experience during the last twelve months. Financial considerations have forced the sale of yarn whether by Japan or Bombay-Spinners have had to accept unremunerative rates in order to continue working, always hoping for better times. As we see prospects to-day, the better times are very far off and with the same conditions affecting cotton and yarn, but in reverse ways intensifying the position, viz., cotton in smaller supply than the prospective demand and yarn daily becoming in excess of consumption, it is high time to see if some understanding cannot be arrived at to remedy the state of affairs.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy that naturally suggests itself is curtailment of the consumption of cotton and production of yarn, which will soon restore confidence and bright hope in the future of the spinning industry. The remedy is a drastic one, and we probably all shy at the process, but nevertheless the position must be faced. To go on working full time with cotton at famine prices must mean that many, if not most of the Bombay mills must perforce, from monetary influences, stop altogether, at a time not far distant. It must not be overlooked that the poor crop prospects in the Bombay Presidency and neighbourhood have had an influence on hand loom weaving and also on power weaving mills—an influence that may be deemed almost disastorous—and if the power weaving concerns stop their looms, or even work short time, it by no means follows that the spinning power of such concerns is stopped. On the contrary we all know that stopping weaving only means an extra supply of yarn on the market already overstocked, and a practical application of the law of supply and demand will soon show the result in an even more pronounced depression for all spinning mills. I think, gentlemen, that I have said quite sufficient to convince you of the desirability of curtailment of consumption of cotton and output of yarn. Bombay, however, no longer stands by itself in supplying the great Chinese market, and there is competition now to be considered. The point not unnaturally arises, if Bombay contracts the output of yarn, will this not be to the advantage of a neighbour, say Japan or Shanghai, and consequently to the strong disadvantage of Bombay. If the unsold and uncleared stocks of the Japan mills and the Chinese mills were relatively in proportion to those of the Bombay mills the answer would be distinctly in the affirmative. But my information is that the contrary is the case, and I am told that more stringent financial necessity has been the cause of the Japanese mills being obliged to clear stocks, so that the burden of unsold and sold but uncleared stocks is most heavily felt by Bombay mills. Hence if our competitors in China and Japan will not see fit to join in a movement for diminishing the output of yarn, there is no valid reason why Bombay should not help herself to cure an evil that must eventually grow to be even a greater evil that it at the present moment is. I cannot overlook the grave fact that Japan has a large protected Home market which may to a great extent help to compensate for poor market in China, but the present position of affairs in respect to Bombay mills cannot be affected thereby more that it is at present. We acknowledge that our outlook in Bombay is somewhat disheartening, chiefly owing to the depressing effect of heavy stocks of yarn, and it is our clear duty to remedy this cause of trouble. I quite admit that we have hoped, almost against hope, for some improvement in the statistical position by heavy sales, but the plain fact is ever present with us that it is vain to hope in face of a surfeited market. We all know the adage "Providence helps him who helps himself." Let us apply it, by curtailing our yarn production for a trial. Should we find that eventually such is not sufficient, we may then consider whether it is necessary to enter on a financial duel with spindles as offensive weapons.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Most unfortunately it is not only the owners and and shareholders of mills who may suffer, our workpeople will necessarily have to take their share of the burden, and I feel sick at heart that I have to even suggest short time especially in a time of scarcity with prices for food grains very materially increased. But I am constrained to make the suggestion as the obvious alternative is absolute stoppage of most if not all Bombay mills and such a course would be infinitely worse than the proposal now made for short time. The immediate cost of working short time will perhaps vary with each spinning company, being dependent largely on whether a company has or has not a capital debt on which it has to pay interest. To come to definite ground you will of course ask what amount of time is it necessary to stop working in order to attain the desired end of a profitable margin between cotton and yarn. The result of my own investigation is that I do not think any material benefit will accrue until the working days are reduced from 26 per month to 18 per month, or say a working week of four days. This is a minimum—it may require to be even more. If you accept the broad platform that short time is requisite to cure our present depression you have an opportunity of discussing the limit of such time and how it is to be practically worked out. I further am of opinion that having settled the limit of short time that the duration of such limit should be considered. At the moment it seems as if the duration might necessarily be 14-17 months, but it may be advisable to agree that as attentive measure that duration should be fixed for a period of four calendar months commencing 1st November 1899, and that on the termination of the period the position be reconsidered. Gentlemen there is an opportunity for you to express your opinions, and to recapitulate I will express my views which, subject to possible modifications, I will place before you ultimately as resolutions. (1) That in the interest of the Bombay spinning industry under conditions as at present obtaining, it is advisable to curtail the consumption of cotton and the production of yarn by a stoppage of machinery, commonly called, working short time. (2) That the working days be 4 days per week. (3) That such short time shall be in force from 1st November until 1st March 1900, and in conclusion, I need hardly say that the value of any decision that may be agreed upon, will depend on the loyalty of the observances by members.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makunji said that the question which the millowners ought to consider was whether the China and Japan mills would join them in their movement. Messrs. Tata and Company had sent a circular stating that the China and Japan millowners also thought of stopping their mills, but whether Messrs. Tata and Company had any further definite information on the subject he did not know. He thought that they ought to try and obtain a definite reply from the Chinese and Japanese mills if they would join the movement. There were reasons why such a course should be adopted. First of the Bombay and Ahmedabad mills stopped working, there would be a great depression in the cotton market, and if the cotton market went lower, Japan was sure to take advantage of that situation, and take more cotton from them, and what would be their loss would be the gain of Japan. It was, therefore, necessary that the Japan and China mills should be asked to co-operate with them in the matter. Another reason was that they should know whether mills in other parts of India, such as Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Central Provinces and Madras were also willling to join them. If the Bombay mills were to stop working Calcutta and other Indian mills would continue to work and derive the benefit to their exclusion.

Mr. Ratan D. Tata said that his company had wired to Japan and were still in communication with the millowners of the place. He was not quite sure whether the Japan mills would join the movement, but there was some chance of their doing so. He did not see why they should not try and take advantage of that chance. He might say that he had no faith in Chinese mills which would not for aught he knew join their movement. If the chairman would accept it as a rider that they should go on short time, provided the Japanese mills also joined them, it would considerably strengthen their position. If the Japanese mills knew to morrow that the Bombay millowners had already passed a resolution to go on short time, they would not be induced to join the movement.

The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit said that before proceeding further they should know how many Bombay mills could join the movement, and also if the mofussil mills would do the same. After having done that, they might ask the Japanese millowners if they would also consider it advisable to adopt short time with all the Indian mills. While there was such a short crop of cotton here as well as elsewhere, would it not, he asked, be advisable to approach the Government of India and ask them whether they could not with propriety levy a duty on cotton exported from this country. (Hear hear and applause.) Even for a short period. They had in Lord Curzon a liberal and high-minded Governor-General, who would surely bestow his best consideration to a recommendation emanating from such a body like the Millowners' Association of Bombay. (Hear, hear)—The Japanese Government had already levied an export duty of ten per cent, and he saw no reason why a similar measure should not be adopted by the Indian Government for the protection of their own industry.

Mr. Ratan D. Tata thought it was not at all likely that the Government would consent to put an export duty on cotton, but if they did, he was quite sure that the Japanese Government would retaliate by granting bonus on cotton exported from Japan.

The Hon. Mr. Bamonjee Petit said that the British Government had already levied an import duty on sugar.

The chairman observed that the question of laying export duty on cotton was only a side issue and was not the subject for consideration before the meeting. He would like to have an expression of opinion from the various millowners present as to whether they thought it advisable to work short-time or not. It was impossible for them to represent their position to the Japan and China mills, until they had an expression of opinion from the local millowners on the subject. He asked if any member was willing to second his proposition.

Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ratan Tata moved an amendment that the Japanese mills be invited to adopt short-time, and that the stoppage of the Bombay mills be conditional on the reply of the Japanese mills being in the affirmative.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha in seconding the amendment said that the millowners should in their own, interests work short time. The amendment was of a practical character, and should be unanimously adopted. There ought to be no delay in the matter. Supposing the Japanese said "no" to their proposal, the result would be that they would be indefinitely postponing a measure which should be promptly adopted. Any further delay would prove disastrous and suicidal, and would not only aggravate their present difficulty, but would also embarrass them more and more every day. Nothing short of short time would enable them to tide over the difficulty.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit moved another amendment that the Bombay mills should work short time if all the Chinese, Japanese and other mills in India agreed to do same; the mills to work four days a week. He said that his reason for including the mofussil mills was that they ought not to be allowed to take advantage over Bombay mills.

Mr. Narranji Dwarkadas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dorab. J. Tata enquired if Mr. Petit meant to say that if one mill refused the others were not to join in the movement? If one mill did not agree was the proposition to fall through?

Mr. Petit: It is a question which might be considered hereafter.

Mr. Gordhandas said their object was simply to bring down the price of cotton so that they might be able to spin yarn with advantage. The cloth market was also in a bad state. It was for that reason that they asked the mofussil mill to join.

Mr. Douglas thought that it would take a very long time indeed to ascertain the views of all the mofussil mills on the subject.

Mr. Manmohan Ramjee said it would be better if the meeting were postponed for about a fortnight so as to enable their secretary to ascertain how many millowners intended to join the movement. There would be no doubt to the advantage of the millowners if the Government accepted the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Petit with regard to the imposition of export duty on cotton. But such a course would benefit only one class of people, namely, the millowners. If there was one thing which the Government could at such a juncture do more than another, it was to at once stop the export of grain, which would benefit the whole of the Indian population. He then moved an amendment that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight, and that the Secretary be instructed to ascertain from all the mills of India, Japan and China whether they were prepared to co-operate in the short time movement for a period of four months, the mills to work only sixty hours a week.

Mr. Vithuldas Damodher Mulji seconded this amendment.

The amendments were on an division lost. The original proposition was then carried by a narrow majority.

The chairman then moved that the committee of the Association should take steps to ascertain what number of millowners were willing to carry out the resolution; the result to be declared at an adjorned meeting to be held on Monday, the 30th instant.

Sir Jehangir, C. Jehangir having seconded the proposition, it was carried *nem con*.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

MEASURES FOR SAVING THE CATTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 14.

A MEETING of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad was held yesterday evening in the Hemabhai Institute to consider the proposal of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Revenue Commissioner, to send the starving cattle of the poor cultivators and shepherds from Northern Guzerat to the grazing ground of Thanna, where 50,000 acres of land have been given over by Government for this purpose. Arrangements have also been made for a supply of sufficient water for cattle there. Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, presided. Among those present were:—Messrs. Pratt, Emanuel, Alcock, Hill, and Wallinger; Rev. Drs. Tayler and Steele; Rao Bahadhurs Laishanker Umiashanker, Chunilal Dalpatram, Mansukhram Mulji, and Bhimbhai Kirparam; Messrs. M. P. Modi, Jivanlal Varajrai, Dayabhai Derasari and J. Patel, barrister-at-law, merchants and mill-owners; Shets Mansukhbai Bhagubhai, Chimanlal Nagindas, Manibhai Premabhai, Madhavlal Ranchorlal, Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Jehanger P. Vakil, and Nariman R. Kothawala; Drs. Jamsetji D. Khambatta, and Benjamin Joseph; Messrs. H. B. Gandevia, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mulchand Asharam, Dasaibhai Kalidas, Govindrao Patel, Someswer Naranji, Khusaldas Gokaldas, Madhavlal Harilal, and Mangaldas Girdharlal.

Mr. Gibb read a letter of regret from Mr. Lely, who was unable to attend owing to indisposition. Mr. Gibb said there were at present 8,000 bullocks, 8,000 cows, and 9,000 buffaloes in the district, and funds for carrying them to Thanna by rail and bringing them back from Ahmedabad in June next, were urgently required. There were 260 animals in the cattle camp at Ahmedabad, for which arrangements have already been made to take them to Thanna. The railway charges per each head of cattle to and from Thanna will be at least Rs. 10, exclusive of other expenses for watching and keeping them. The latter charges, which will amount to Rs. 3 per head, will have to be born by the Government.

Mr. Mangaldas Girdharlal, a mill-owner, suggested that arrangements should be made with His Highness the Gaikwar to give some pasture-ground somewhere at Baroda, so that the rate of conveying cattle to that place would be very much lower than that to Thanna. Mr. Nariman Kothawala said that His Highness had to make his own arrangements for relying cattle in his own territory, which was wholly affected by famine this year.

Messrs. Manibhai Premabhai and Jivanlal Varajrai proposed that the Ahmedabad City Relief Fund, which amounted to about Rs. 90,000, be utilised for this purpose. Mr. Jivanlal also suggested that the subscribers unwilling to divert the fund to this object, might be refunded their money, and the remainder to be given over to the committee appointed for the Cattle Protection Fund.

Mr. Hill, the manager of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Bombay Bank, suggested the formation of a limited liability company with a capital of one lakh of rupees, to be divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. He contended that ultimately the company would be the gainers, if the management were properly taken up.

Mr. Mangaldas Girdharlal supported the proposal of Mr. Hill, saying, that the company should buy up all the cattle, if the owners were willing to part with them. In the end, that is in the month of June next, the price of cattle must necessarily rise, and the company would be able to make enormous profits.

Some of the members said that without the help of the Government the project would not be successful in the end, and that the Government and the company conjointly might not work in perfect harmony. Others were of opinion that the scheme was not workable at the present juncture, and the management of the cattle must be left entirely under the control of the Government. The proposal of Mr. Hill therefore fell to the ground. The idea of making money out of a charitable cause like this, was also disliked by many.

Mr Gibb proposed, and Khan Bahadhur Jehangir P. Vakil seconded, that a sum of one lakh of rupees be raised in order to defray the expenses of conveying by rail the starving cattle to the number of ten thousand, to and from Thanna, the rate of Rs. 10 per head already spent be recovered from the owners in June next, and the sum thus collected to be given over to the subscribers pro rata. Owners of cattle unwilling or unable to pay the rate, will have their cattle sold by public auction, and the money so realised will go to the subscribers.

This proposition was adopted unanimously. Rs. 7,000 were subscribed on the spot.

Mr. Gibb said that some help from charitable people in Bombay was also expected.

THE ALLEGED POISONING PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, OCT. 16.

THE proceedings in this case were resumed to-day in the District Magistrate's Court, when the Public Prosecutor handed to the Court a written application, requesting that another remand for fourteen days might be granted.

The Court inquired whether any progress had been made in the new investigation by the police, and on being answered that some progress had been made, the Magistrate asked the accused if he had anything to say about the application.

Fernandez replied that considering the trying circumstances in which he was placed, he deprecated a further remand, but if it would serve the ends of justice, he would bow to the decision of the court. He, moreover, regretted that by means of these remands the prosecution was withholding the evidence that had been already collected during the previous police investigations, which was not legal.

The Court recorded an order to the effect that since the Public Prosecutor states that some progress has been made in the investigations and promises that he will apply for no further remand, the application was granted and the case fixed for October 30.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, OCT. 17.

THE Convalescent Home at Khandalla was opened on the 1st Oct., and rumour says that the Military Sanitarium is to be opened shortly. At present there is a fairly large number of visitors at the hotel, and signs are not wanting to show that private houses are being quickly rented and occupied by people from Bombay, Poona, and other places, where the heat this year is said to be intense.

October and November are the months when Khandalla can be seen at its best everything looked green and fresh and the weather is all that could be desired. The sun is hot during the middle of the day but the nights are delightfully cool.

It may now be said that the fear of plague has disappeared with the advent of the October season and everybody hopes that it will never trouble us again.

THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following memorandum from Government is published for general information:—

Excepting scattered showers in a few talukas of Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Ratnagiri, there was no rain during the week ending 7th instant throughout the Presidency. Rain is urgently required everywhere to save the remnants of kharif crops, for the completion of rabi sowings and for rabi crops which have already germinated. The prices of the staple food-grains have considerably risen in all districts except Kanara, where they are stationary.

The progress statement of relief measures for the week ending 17th instant is appended. The following additional works have been started as famine relief works:—Kaira—Collection of road metal at Pali. Broach—(1) Excavation of Wagusana Channel. (2) Excavation of Noba Umra Channel. (3) Excavation of Ratan Talav. A Deputy Collector has been placed on special duty for the purpose of taking up lands required for famine relief works in the Ahmedabad District. As the numbers of people on test works in Khandesh have considerably increased, authority has been given to start the Bodwad-Jamner road as a regular relief work in addition to other large works already ordered. The Commissioners have been authorized to appoint special Civil officers to large relief works wherever necessary. Test works to gauge the distress have been started in Satara and Bijapur in addition to the districts enumerated in the last memorandum. An explanation of the necessity of the test work in Bijapur, which having regard to the comparatively prosperous state of the district is not understood, has been called for.

An allotment of Rs. 1,000 has been made to the Collector of the Panch Mahals for village gratuitous relief and for doles to inferior village servants. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Kharaghoda to enable him to purchase grain at favourable rates and make adv

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ENGLISH STOCK MARKETS.

THE RISE IN WOOL PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

THERE has been no movement of importance on the Money Market since our last, but the indications afforded by the last Bank return tend to show that the usual autumn drain to the country will not be much longer delayed. The political outlook here, and the stringency being experienced on the Continent and in New York, help to give one the impression that dearer money should not be far off. Saturday's New York Bank statement showed up better than was expected, but still fears that the yellow metal will have to be imported are not removed.

Although the depression to which we referred in our last began to clear off towards the week end, the feeling at the time of writing has fallen back into the dumpy stage. People seem unable to make up their minds whether Kruger means to fight or not, and this unrest is not conductive to business. Then, too, we have the settlement to upset things. Generally speaking, the markets may be regarded as dead, and lucky indeed will be those operators who come out this week on the right side. Consols and other high-class securities are dull on political and monetary considerations. Home Rails are keeping Consols and the rest company. There have been some sales of English rails, but they have been due to the necessity of finding money to meet engagements in other directions. With booming trade no one in his senses would sell if he could help it, and as a matter of fact, beyond the special transactions we have named, there have been no sales. In the Foreign department the feature continues to be the strength of Portuguese on persistent rumours about Delagoa Bay, for although the various reports have all been contradicted, no one believes the diplomatic contradictions. After their slump on the bad bank-satement of the 16th, Yankees recovered, but the improvement has not been maintained. The upward movement was due entirely to Wall Street, and this side shows no disposition to follow the lead. It is evident that the banks on the other side are calling in their loans, and until this ceases it would be useless to expect any lasting improvement. The mining market has, of course, been the prey of South African troubles, although this has not had any special effect latterly on Westralians. Perhaps people are beginning to recognise the fact that Westralia is not next door to the Transvaal, and that although war should break out it could have no lasting effect upon Lake Views or Ivanhoes. In the Miscellaneous market there is nothing passing which calls for special attention. Business is dull, but that is by no means a monopoly of any one department in these sad times.

Very wisely, the shareholders of the North British Railway, at their meeting, objected in decided fashion to reopening the controversy which has done so much to hamper the progress of the company. A year or so ago, by a little timely conciliation, the trouble might have been avoided, but when the shareholders expressed their want of confidence in the old board six months since, it was improbable that they would change their mind six months later. Any lingering hope that they might be willing to jeopardize their own interests in order to continue the controversy must have been dispelled by the overwhelming support afforded to Sir William Laird and his colleagues on Thursday afternoon. The chair man defined clearly the much-vexed question of the "outstandings." In the course of it he had necessarily to touch upon the policy adopted by Mr. Conacher, and as probably the ex-general manager may have something to say on the point, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the matter here. Suffice it to say, however, that the fuss made in certain quarters seems unnecessary; there was no question of dishonesty in the matter, but rather of a clumsy and totally unsatisfactory method, with perhaps the suspicion that the general manager of the company was possibly too "self-sufficient" in his policy. Certain members of the present board come under sweeping condemnation in some quarters because they were on the old board and did not discover the unsatisfactory condition of affairs. That may be justice, but at least it would have been well to know when the protests were first made. And in any case, a point in favour of the rejected members of the board cannot very well be made out of it. The new board should be given a fair trial before harking back to the hidebound traditions of the former directorate, and that point the shareholders of the North British bore in mind.

It seems scarcely desirable that the Humber Extension Company should once more be joined to the "old firm"—Humber and Co., Limited. The carrying out of any such scheme would doubtless mean a covering up of tracks, but this is not what is wanted in connection with cycle companies. Rather than amalgamation a winding up of the weaker concern, together with a reduction of the larger concern's capital, would be praiseworthy. The only chance for any of the cycle companies brought out with inflated values at the time of the boom is to write down the capital of the better ones and recommence operations on a business-like basis. As to the companies which were simply faked up in order to line promoters' pockets, they are better dead. A prolongation of the agony can only result in more loss to the shareholders; more hope deferred; and very possibly a few unconsidered trifles in the way of pickings for the "Honest brokers" who engineer the reconstruction schemes. The boom in cycle companies was a midsummer madness.

With reference to the recent upward movement of prices in the markets for raw wool, Messrs. Ronald and Rodger, of Liverpool, report that "During the past couple of months the business by private contract has been carried through on a fair scale, most attention having been paid to anything of a fine character. Peruvian washed has been in favour, and as much as 14d. per lb. made, marking an advance of a further penny per lb. on merinos, while medium grades have improved to almost the same extent. Some washed Morocco has changed hands on terms showing little or no improvement, but offers lately made for good unwashed are about 1d. per lb. higher. Cape grease has been dealt in very freely at ½d. to ¾d. per lb. more, and Spanish has met with some inquiry. In coming descriptions more was also done, but it is difficult to raise quotations except for special lots, and amongst the principal sales, were Kassapbatchia skin, greasy Calcutta, washed Oporto, East Indias, &c., at par to 1-4d. per lb. advance. A special auction was held on the 8th instant, at which 1,384 bales of River Plate wool were offered and sold. The offering consisted mainly of a shipment from the United States of Buenos Ayres crossbreds of medium to fair quality, though being old stock the condition was a little faulty. A good attendance of English buyers was attracted, and with keen competition the finest qualities showed an advance of 1 1-2d. per lb., medium sorts 1d. per lb, and coarse lots 1-2d. per lb. over the figures ruling at our last auctions in July. Since then about 120 bales new short grown Buenos Ayres cross-breds have sold promptly at good prices. The domestic wool market is decidedly better lately, some of the softer kinds being much dearer than at the clip time. Bright-haired sorts are also better, but the coarser qualities continue at a very low level of value. Alpaca has again been freely dealt in, and to day's figures for good fleece are fully 1d. per lb. over those of a couple of months ago. At auction yesterday 250 bales, chiefly inferiors, were sold at an advance of quite 1-2d. per lb. on July currency. Mohair has also enjoyed a good deal of favour, and late transactions at 20d. per lb. indicate a rise of 3d. per lb. over the rates ruling two months since.

In the course of a review of the Bulgarian market for cotton yarns and goods the British Vice Consul at Sofia states that the unsatisfactory condition of this branch of trade was mainly due to bad harvests. Incidentally, he refers to the increased competition of Italian yarn, but without explaining that this is largely the result of excessive extension of cotton spinning in Italy, which has compelled spinners to accept very low and indeed often unremunerative prices in order to get rid of their production. Mr. Freeman says:—"The state of the cotton trade in 1898 was, generally speaking, bad, on account of the unexampled impoverishment produced by a succession of unsatisfactory harvests. Local merchants were obliged to display great caution in giving credit, and had also to diminish their orders in the United Kingdom for fear of not being able to clear their stock in hand. Consequently, the imports under this heading—both piece goods and yarns—from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Switzerland show a considerable falling off, whilst Italy, on account of local over-production and correspondingly low prices, did a large trade in cotton yarns, coloured woven goods (Oxfords, zephyrs, trouserings, &c.), prints, and similar goods; in fact, the development of Italian trade in this market may be considered the most prominent feature of the year under review. With regard to British yarns, buyers adopted an indecisive attitude in consequence of Italian competition and of the proposal to found a spinning mill under British auspices at Varna. Cotton goods of the well-known classes produced in the United Kingdom were as much in favour as ever, and with the exception of the items pointed out above as coming from Italy, the demand was only affected by the general stagnation of trade in the country. There seem to be no serious obstacles to a continuous development of the British cotton trade here except the present financial distress and the high Customs tariff, which place British goods beyond the reach of the poorer classes."

Writing on September 20, Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co., of New York, reiterate their previously expressed opinion that the present American cotton crop will be decidedly less than that of last year, notwithstanding the very different views of European spinners and the indications of a belief on their part in another large yield, based upon the advices of Mr. Henry Neill, of New Orleans. In their review of the cotton markets Messrs. Hubbard say:—"In the face of a warlike outlook in South Africa and demoralisation on our Stock Exchange cotton has slowly advanced during the past week, while foreign spinners and merchants have followed the advance reluctantly and with hesitation. It is known that spinners are well under contract at remunerative prices without having on hand any large amount of raw material, basing their position upon the supposed estimate of Mr. Neill of the 12th of August, which they consider to indicate a crop surpassing anything on record. Our American spinners, both North and South, are in the same position as regards the demand for their production, but, being nearer the cotton, the temptation to accept the large profits which can be made by buying now is almost too great for them to resist. They can see a profit in every bale they buy so great that it is difficult for human nature to refuse to accept it, in the hope of securing more. If a cotton merchant could be confronted by the same profit there can be no question as to what course he would pursue. This market, while absorbing all the arbitrage selling and the cotton held by the weaker Wall-street contingent, has not yet fully recovered from the effect of Mr. Neill's circular, notwithstanding the falling off in the movement in Texas as compared with last season. A sharp advance in the price of cotton seed in that State with the short staple of the samples coming to hand is the strongest evidence of the damage resulting from the prolonged drought in the South-west, which appears to have been finally broken by the general showers of Sunday [September 17]. Judging from the consensus of opinion, a larger quantity of cotton is open at the present time than for many years, which would indicate a crop of good grade."

Yet another, and, if true, conclusive, explanation of the famous Atbara Bridge contract has been forthcoming. A Mr. F. Landmann (formerly of Mirfield, Yorkshire, and now a resident of New York State), in a letter to the "Leeds Mercury" says:—The facts are that the Philadelphia firm who got the contract found that the dimensions of the bridge required were exactly the same as they had ready made for delivery for an American contract taken long before the Atbara bridge was thought about. They simply disappointed their American customer and delivered to Egypt what was meant for America. No doubt they may have to pay damage for late delivery to their client on this side of the herring-pond, but it was a cheap, if not a fair, way of advertising their superiority over the Mother Country.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 529 tons, Captain N T Nielson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macleod, 1583 tons, Captain T Walker cleared to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1477 tons, Captain J Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain C K Browne, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c., via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt C M Henry, Lieut T J Williams, 2nd Lieut W F Maxwell, Mr and Mrs Newbigne and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Jackson, Mr Howard, Mr Sinner, Mr Nichol, Mrs Rozansky, Mr Samjee, Mr and Mrs Ebrahim, Mr Siroowal and 893 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 17.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Shannon	2390	Wibmer			P & O Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bombay	2019	Fraser			Bombay Co
Nankin	2557	Bennett			P & O Co
Okhla	3436	Rickford			M M & Co
Ondia	3410	Swarpe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Simla		Dowell			Transport
Henry Bolcow	639	Brown	Jedda		B & P S N Co
King Arthur	1047	Barron	P Gulf		B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Clan Macleod s	Walker	Cheribon.
	Chilka s	Hutchinson	Chittagong.
	Hermod s	Nielson	Rangoon.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Stanley Hall, Browne for Liverpool, &c.
" Yarra, Roglians for Japan, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Shannon for Aden.
" Kohinur for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—80 bales wool Carrimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—160 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 11 cases G Radhakison; 12 cases indigo G Dandoomal; 138 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales skins M Jaffer; 9 cases made B Nazir and Co; 100 bales hemp Kudie Reeve and Co; 200 bales hemp John L Kerstein and Co; 2920 cwt basement Ahmed H Cassum and Co; 16 cases Indian condiment H P Setna and Co; 26 cases Indian condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 12 bandles coir matting Ardeshir and Byramjee; 5 bundles woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co; 8 bundles woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 100 bales hemp Pureshotum Bhimjee; 22 cwt lac 8 cwt bees wax Jan M Rahimtoola; 9 cwt mother of pearl shell 10 cwt gum 80 lbs tortoise shells Rowjee Cowjee; 41 bales skins and hides Bundally Esmail; 12 bales skins and hides W and A Grahsm and Co; 18 bales skins and hides Hajee Oosman H Bassom; 42 cwt gum Abdoola H Mowjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Valetta s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—150 cwt gum Mahomed Jaffar Joomabhoy; 2000 cwt crushed bones Mooljee Jamail; 2.00 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Mawraj Rambhagat; 45 bales cotton fly 165 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amana s—2,000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 600 cwt buffalohorns Bundally Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marex s—800 cwt rapeseed Lalli Brothers; 120 cwt gum Jetha Premjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1210 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 1000 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 720 bales twist King Wah; 800 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 450 bales Talati and Co; 60 bales twist Mooltanchand; 75 bales twist The Dhun Mills Ltd; 150 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 650 bales twist Assur Verjee; 75 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 150 bales twist M Coovverjee; 3.0 bales twist Tong Tucks and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Clyde s—256 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 250 bales twist A H B Bhasnia; 250 bales twist R Canjee and Co; 100 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales F C Nathabhoy; 250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 27 bales twist Talati and Co; 100 bales twist The Dhun Mills Ltd; 500 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Nankin s—750 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist E Noordin and; 81 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 5 bales cotton A Kara; 382 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist F C Nathabhoy; 100 bales twist H Mooltanchand; 750 bales twist N J Abraham; 400 bales twist V S H Reddy and Co; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

DEDICATED AS A "MURLI."

IMPERATRIX VS. BAKU KONI TUKARAM AND TUKARAM BIN VITHU.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order passed by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, on the 23rd May last, reversing on appeal the convictions of and the sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon the accused by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, District Magistrate of Sholapur. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for Government.

Mr. Maconochie, in convicting the accused, said the questions for decision were:—1. Was the girl Piri, "alias" Rakhama, under the age of sixteen years? 2. Did the accused cause her to be dedicated as an "adharin" or "murli" to the goddess Ambabai? 3. Did they do so with intent that she should be employed or used for immoral purposes, or knowing it to be likely that she would be so employed or used. On all three questions Mr. Maconochie found in the affirmative. With regard to the first question, the evidence of the Civil Surgeon showed that the girl was not more than fifteen, while accused No. 1 herself said she was under twelve. With regard to the second question, both the accused said that they caused her to be dedicated to the goddess, pleading only that they did so with the wish of her mother who had disappeared, and in pursuance of a religious custom. With regard to the third question, Mr. Maconochie said it was a notorious fact of public history, fully set out in the "Gazatter" of the district, that girls thus dedicated have been and now are likely to lead an immoral life, differing as to details in different cases, but with immorality as its chief feature in every case. The accused pleaded that they acted in pursuance of a religious custom. But no religious custom could be respected which was opposed to public policy and the fundamental principles of right. The present custom was an abominable one, which had repeatedly been declared criminal by the Bombay and Madras High Courts in cases where, as here, the girl dedicated to the goddess was a minor under the age of sixteen. Mr. Maconochie therefore convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Pratt, in disposing of the accused's appeal, said the District Magistrate had found that they took their minor grand daughter from Sholapur to Tuljapur and there dedicated her to the goddess Ambabai. The disposal of the minor took place at Tuljapur, where the girl was enrolled as an "arad hir", and the marriage ceremony with the goddess performed. The offence therefore took place out of British India, and in the absence of the certificate or sanction required by Criminal Procedure Code, section 188, the lower court had no jurisdiction. The mere taking of the minor from Sholapur was not a disposal within the meaning of the section. At best it was a preparation for the commission of the offence, and preparation for an offence is of course not indictable. Mr. Pratt reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the accused to be set at liberty.

Their lordships decided that, by reason of the defect, caused by the absense of the Political Agent's certificate, the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case, and the Sessions Judge was right in reversing the sentence and discharging both the accused.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Census.

Mr H H Risley C I E of the I C S is appointed Census Comr. for India.

Medical.

The services of Major H Hendley I M S (Bengal) Civil Surg Simla are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Major W R Clark M B C M I M S (Bengal) Offig Professor of Surgery Lahore Medical College to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla in succession to Major H Hendley I M S (Bengal) with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

Mr H H D'Oyly offig 3rd Asst Supt Port Blair, is granted one year's furlough with effect from the 7th November 1899.

JUDICIAL.

Capt H G B Raitt 2th Beni Infy Offig Cantonment Magte Moultan is confirmed as a Cantonment Magte.

The services of Capt M Stevens, Offig Cantonment Magte, Jullundur are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The services of Major F A C Kreyer, Offig Cantonment Magte of Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties by Major H B Thornhill for employment as an Offig Cantonment Magte.

POLICE.

The services of Capt (temporary Major) A W Leonard 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, Offig Comt, Naga Hills Military Police Battalion are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Williams, of the I C S a Political Agent of the 2nd class, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Dept.

Capt A D A G Bannerman, I S C a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as first Asst to the Govr General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Comr of Ajmir-Merwara.

The services of Mr H Jowers, of the I C S an offg Political Agent of the 4th class, and lately first Asst to the Govr General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Comr of Ajmer-Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Capt C Archer, I S C a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Deputy Commr Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway Dist with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major W H M Stewart, I S C a Political Agent of the 4th offg 2nd class and Political Agent in Malwa, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt W M Cubitt I S C a Political Asst of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Political Agent in Malwa.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.

The services of Mr L E Pritchard are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the date of expiration of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr C V C Carson Assist Accountant Genl Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Mint.

Read the following Reports on the working of the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1898-99:—From the Mint Master Calcutta No 1567 dated 15th July 1899; From the Mint Master Bombay No 351 dated 2nd June 1899; From the Assay Master Calcutta No 43 dated 30th June 1899; and From the Assay Master Bombay No 46 dated 1st May 1899.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A C Kennedy Royal Artillery Offig Ordnance Officer 4th class is confirmed in that class.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Establishment.—Capts to be Majors Alfred E neil Roberts M B; David Macdonald Davidson M B C M; Frederic Pinsent Maynard M B; John Charles Lamont M B; Arthur Holbrook Nott M B; Albert Coleman; William Westropp White M D M C H; Daniel Thomas Lane M D; Robert Charles Maxwell M B; William Henry Edward Woodwright M B C S; Walter James Buchanan M B and Joseph Kinnear Close M D.

Madras Establishment.—Capts to be Majors Frederick Joseph Dewes; Joseph Saphino Pinto; Percy Charles Hutchinson Strickland and Thomas William Stewart.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Capts to be Majors—John Lloyd Thomas Jones, M B, and William Ernest Jennings, M B, C M.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval—To be Major Capt Stanley Charles Gough; and to be Lieut Sec-Lieut Gordon Hay Anderson—5th Nov 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST—Bombay.

Depy Asst Comry and Hon Lieut A T Reynolds, serving in the officeof the Depy Adjt Genl. B'bay Command, to be Asst Comry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Madras Commd.

Sub-Cond A Thurston, Offg Asst Overseer, and A S W Ellis, Draughtsman, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on probation, seconded are confirmed in their present grades.

NATIVE ARMY.

18th Regt of Bengal Lancers—Jemadar Malik Fazl Mahdi Khan to be Ressaldar and Woordie-Major, vice Samand Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Regt of B'bay Lancers—Kote-Dafadr Mahomed Abad Khan to be Jemadar, vice Rameshander Rao Dighay, transferred to the 9th Regt of B'bay Infy.

5th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse)—Jemadar Ajipal Singh to be Ressaldar, vice Natha Singh, transferred to the pensionstab elishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

Fourth class Asst Surgn J Smith, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col James Armstrong, M B, Indian Medical Service Bengal, Civil Surg Cawnpore, is permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—Vincent Cluge French Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut vice Lee transferred to the supernumerary list.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifles—William Alexander Beyers, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut vice McConnell, promoted.

Nimtal Volunteer Rifles—Walter Aubrey Pemberton, Gentleman, to be Lieut to fill an existing vacancy.

1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—Captain Robert Wylie, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles—Second-Lieut Charles Herbert West to be Lieut vice Knox-Johnson resigned James Smith Moffat Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Kellie, promoted.

Thomas Maxey Storrar, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut vice Wood, promoted. Joseph Ramsay Tainsh, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut vice Morrison, promoted. Edward Stanton Henry Ferry Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Miller, promoted Robert Morrison Dundas, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut vice Carapiet, promoted William Wilson Turnbull, Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Sahonadire, transferred to the supernumerary list and Thomas Buchan, Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice West promoted.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—Frederick Wilford Wright Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut to fill an existing vacancy and John Graves Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Hughes transferred to the supernumerary list.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MORE LIGHT FOR THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE *Rast Goftar* thinks it is a disgrace to a Municipality like that of Bombay to leave so inadequately lighted the Queen's Road; and adds:—There seemed to be a good deal of difference of opinion at the Corporation as to the lighting of that portion of the Queen's Road which leads to the Bandstand. There can to our mind be no question about the necessity of better lighting on this road. It is one of the most heavily trafficked roads in Bombay; and the fact that for so long it has been lighted with a little improvement on rush lights is a disgrace to the city. The brilliant light at the corner of Church Gate only accentuates the dimness of the road running past the Oval. It is a narrow road; and the wonder is that more accidents do not occur on it. We trust our Civic fathers will see to it that the old-fashioned *buttees* are swept away and lamps in keeping with the times substituted.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

Some of the vernacular papers are of opinion that, after about a month's trial of the new scale of fares, the Bombay Tramway Company is bound to give the public some relief. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—The uproar against the present mismanagement of the company after the introduction of the one-anna system goes on increasing. There can be no two opinions as to the worry and inconvenience to which the travelling public have been put to after the immense increase of traffic. Now that the whole question has had a fair trial, and the system has resulted, as the authorities must have judged, in a great increase of the real income of the company, we think it is high time that Mr. Remington should put into requisition, not only a fair number, but a very large number of extra cars to meet public convenience. If the company care for the passage of more than a month, which we think is a fairly sufficient time for a trial under all conditions, show less promptitude or less energy than is essential in view of the great public uproar, we think the people are justified in sending a requisition to the Government and ask for adequate relief.

DEPORTING IMMIGRANTS FROM BOMBAY.

The Native journals approve of the action of Government in deporting from Bombay the immigrants who had flocked into it. The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The Bombay Government have done well in collecting and deporting the refugees who have migrated into Bombay from Guzerat and the Kathiawar States. The principle that each State must support its own subjects is a sound one, and in the present circumstances Bombay cannot afford to be burdened with overpopulation, firstly on account of the danger of cholera and other epidemics, and secondly on account of the terrible mortality that would result should the starvelings fall into the clutches of the plague. With constitutions wrecked by starvation they would be unable to withstand the disease and the mortality would be very heavy indeed. There is no house accommodation for them, and the contingents that arrived from time to time dumped themselves and their belongings on the first open space they sighted, and forthwith became a menace to the public health.

THE CASE OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

Commenting upon the iniquities of the Dreyfus case the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—There are many points of similarity between the Dreyfus case of France and the Natu case of India. Only, the latter, as we have more than a dozen times pointed out, is more scandalous and more repugnant than the former. And the result of this case will, we fear, be similarly disappointing. It cannot be that Government will ever give the deported brothers an opportunity to defend themselves in a court of law. Had there been even any plausible proofs of their guilt, Government would have ere long adopted this only just and equitable course. This being so, to us it appears that the deported brothers will some day be declared to have received the generous pardon of the forgiving Government. But we assure Government that will not be a reparation, in any sense of the term of the one great judicial blunder they have been recklessly insisting upon. However if at all this is the policy proposed to be adopted—and after what has passed we can think of no other policy by which Government can "honorably" extricate themselves from the meshes of the case—the sooner the deported brothers are set at liberty, the better—for the greater and greater the period of their detention, the greater and greater becomes the responsibility of Government to offer to the public some satisfactory explanation of their hitherto inexplicable conduct.

THE TRASLATORS' DEPARTMENT.

Referring to the complaints that have appeared in the newspapers in connection with the administration of the Translators' department of the High Court, the "Rast Goftar" observes:—The tenor of correspondence clearly shows that there is race feeling at the bottom. If there is any grievance existing at all on the part of one race against another, why should it be ventilated in the columns of newspapers and not referred to the Judges of the High Court, who are best qualified to deal with the matter? The correspondence has surely emanated from some of the discontented members of the department, and if there is any truth in the allegations made therein against certain other employes in the department, representations to that effect should be made direct to the judges, who are in the best position to remedy the grievances complained of.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WATER SUPPLY.

The vernacular press is unanimous in thinking that there is something radically wrong in the administration of the Water Department in Bombay. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses:—The magnanimous sale of half-a-day's water-supply of Bombay to Thana has been agreed upon by the Corporation. The decision arrived at after the assurance of the authorities that Bombay's own wells can supply with that quantity of water is a sound one. Yet, though on the one hand we have the assurances of there being plentiful water in Bombay, on the other hand, the complaints about inadequate water-supply in different parts of the city are by no means less plentiful. That these complaints are well-founded and are but little exaggerated, many civic fathers from their personal experience ruefully acknowledge. Even after spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees after the Tansa and Tulsi and Vehar and Powai lakes, Bombay is at present clamouring for water just as loudly as ever before! Whose fault? Of the Water Department, they say. But that department has its own excuses too. If, therefore, water in the lakes is not insufficient and if no body can be held directly responsible for the sickening scarcity of water in these hottest of hot days, there is something wrong with the present system of water-supply and it behoves our civic fathers to sit down at once to devise some means of remedying the evil. We hope it will not be long before something will be done by them to redress the old, old grievance.

The *Gujerati* states rather vehemently:—In many parts of this city complaints are being heard on account of the scarcity or short supply of water. Bombay boasts of her magnificent water-works and the splendid expenditure incurred in connection with it. But surely it is not enough merely to have costly works at the expense of the ratepayers, if they can not get commensurate advantage from them. The corporation has more than once appointed committees to consider the question of the due distribution of water. What those committees have done no body knows. Residents of upper stories never get water as sufficient pressure even for a reasonable time. That has been a complaint of long standing, but it yet remains unredressed. Whenever there are complaints, the Water Department has stock excuses and pleas to account for its failure of duty. The corporation, in spite of its spasmodic attempts to set matters right, has, on the whole, treated this question of the proper distribution of water with not a little indifference. In consequence, the dissatisfaction amongst the inhabitants is growing, and surely it is not a little humiliating that, after having spent lakhs for its water works, the corporation should not be able to reform the Water Department and regulate the distribution of water in accordance with the needs and necessities of the population. The present is a most capricious, wasteful, unjust and provoking system, and it is to be hoped both the corporation and the Municipal Commissioner will attend to this question at an early date.

DISASTROUS CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks that the close of the century has been witnessing sad catastrophes; and it is this hapless country that seems to be chosen to suffer from a triple calamity. Referring to the inundation at Bhagalpore, our contemporary adds:—Could a more terrible catastrophe ever visit a people? Obviously the disaster exceeds any that has ever befallen the people of this country. We believe the Lieut. Governor of Bengal will exert his utmost to mitigate the distress of the people and hasten to afford immediate relief. While famine stalks in our midst and the plague is daily claiming an increasing number of victims, cruel Nature thought, as if these were not quite enough, a seismic disturbance and an extensive inundation should have been added to fill the cup of our misery and increase the difficulties of the Indian Government. It is a mercy, however, that we have a government actuated by the noblest sentiments and inexhaustible resources. Were it not so, we were done for.

THE LEGAL DISCIPLINARY CASE.

Regarding the complaint of Mr. Bhaishunker, solicitor, against Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hiralal Saraiya, a solicitor of the High Court, the native journals have spoken freely. The *Rast Goftar* says:—The decision given by the Full Bench on the petition of Mr. Bhaishunker, the well known solicitor of this city, is an important addition to the cases on the subject of lawyers' privileges. There were previous cases, both English and Indian, in which the matter had been settled as between a counsel and a party to a suit or prosecution, as in "Munster vs. Lamb," or again as between a counsel and a third person altogether as in the Madras case; but there was no clear ruling as to law for the privilege which would apply as between counsel and counsel. This is now set at rest by the pronouncement of the Bombay High Court. The learned judges have clearly held that in so far as Mr. L. M. Wadia was instructed by his client to make a certain statement in regard to the prosecution advocate, which was relevant to the case, Mr. Wadia was fully privileged to make it, and not only the latter cannot be prosecuted for defamation, but he cannot even be taken to task by the High Court as the guardian of the honour of the Bar.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Our learned friends in law enjoy a so-called license of giving a free rein to the horse of their tongue in the courts of justice. We know how fairly this privilege is generally availed of. But it sometimes happens that some unscrupulous advocates care not as to how far they abuse this right in their zeal to see the tables turned in favour of their clients. Now this is nothing short of Duranism, as we are aware of it in Bombay, and for the good name of the legal profession, though unfortunately it has a savour of its own which is quite different from the epithet we have applied to it, it is but desirable to curb this power, vested in the advocates, of abusing a witness or a litigant in any way they like. We do not propose to enter upon the merits of the recent case of legal discipline decided in the Bombay High Court. Whether the decision will satisfy all concerned or not, it has effectually and authoritatively pointed out to the hot-brained lawyers their limitations. It is most certainly a deplorable spectacle—that of seeing advocates injuring the reputation of respectable men only on the plea of instructions given to them. Learned and wise that they are, why should lawyers become the mouthpieces of detestable scandal-mongers without the slightest foundation for the scandals?

The *Gujerati* remarks:—The three separate judgments of the three learned judges constituting the Full Bench, who heard and disposed of what is now known as the legal discipline case, are concurrent in finding that neither Mr. Wadia nor Mr. Hiralal was to blame so far as to call for the exercise of the disciplinary powers of the High Court, and that Mr. Bhaishankar was not to blame, as he had "prima facie" good grounds for the step he took to vindicate his professional reputation. Whether the decision of the Full Bench has, as a whole, quite pleased each of the parties concerned is a question with which we are not here concerned. But the well-balanced judgment of the learned Chief Justice conflicts in a very important particular with those of his two learned colleagues. The point is of almost every day occurrence, and it is to be regretted that the Full Bench has left it in a state of extreme doubt and uncertainty.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—If we have a remark to make on the particular case, which brought the much-debated question of privilege of counsel recently before the High Court, it is to express regret that the affair should not have been settled between the practitioners concerned, by the timely offer and acceptance of a suitable apology. Yet our regret need not be very poignant, since the proceedings in this case have thrown some much light on the ways of some legal gentlemen in the Mofussil, and have been the means of evoking from the learned Chief Justice an emphatic expression of opinion on the responsibilities devolving on members of the profession.

The *Indu Prakash* states:—What a pity, that a definite and binding judgment could not be secured as regards the question of the precise nature and extent of the privileges of counsel, which was raised by Mr. Bhaishankar's application, alleging professional misconduct against Mr. L. M. Wadia, Barrister, and Mr. Hiralal, Solicitor? The three learned judges, who sat in judgment, in the case, were at hopeless variance with each other except that they all agreed to let Messrs. Wadia and Hiralal escape actual punishment. Laymen, as we are, we must confess, the view taken by the Chief Justice seems the only one which is consistent with common-sense and good manners. The effect of the positions taken by Messrs. Justices Candy and Batchelor would place in the hands of an accused the power of defaming with impunity his prosecutor or any witness, through the unassailable instrumentality of his counsel. It is enough for the latter to say that such were his instructions!

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE autumn meeting of the Royal North Devon Club proved a veritable triumph for Mr. Percy Winterscale, as the scratch medal fell to his share on both days, and the aggregate medal naturally went the same way. His score of 79 on the first day must be considered an excellent performence, as Westward Ho his long—distinctly long—and it is a score which compares more than favourably with the returns of the professionals in the recent tourn

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHAT with the Guards at Windsor, the Green Jackets at Parkhurst, and Highland battalions in the neighbourhood of Ballater, there is nothing very surprising in the fact that these corps more frequently come under the immediate notice of Her Majesty than other infantry. A correspondent, however, sees in these unrehearsed rencontres of the Sovereign and those whom he styles "favoured soldiery," an undeserved slight upon the rest of the regiments of the Line. The growl would not be deserving of notice were it not that there exists an impression, more or less founded on fact, that Guards, Rifles, and Highlanders are habitually placed by the public upon loftier pinnacles than those which are allotted, for equally meritorious deeds, to their less well-known comrades. If this be so it is the public, and not Royalty, who are to blame. A short time ago exception was taken to some battle-scene from the brush of an artist of repute because he has shown Highlanders leading the way, no Scotch corps having been really present. His reply was that a battle-picture without a kilted soldier in prominence would not sell. Whether the wearers of bear-skins, kilts, and green jackets are really *corps d'elite*, and as such fairly entitled to have a little harmless extra fuss made about them, is a question which will always remain open to argument. The fuss, such as it is, however, emanates in the first instance from the public.

A foreign officer recently suggested the following to a correspondent as being a curious flaw in our military system, namely, that the more certificates a regimental officer managed to obtain, or in other words the more complete his military education, the more unremunerated labour was he expected to perform. Though this is certainly in a measure true, the fact of its being regarded as a flaw by its observer is only another proof of the totally dissimilar lights in which British and Continental officers regard their profession. The Service will be in a sorry condition when the acquisition of knowledge outside the absolute routine becomes synonymous with the winning of *pice*. It is not too much to say that the greater part of the undoubted superiority of our commissioned ranks over those of any other country is due to the fact that no hard-and-fast line of duty has ever been drawn by them. To mis-quote a well-known line—"how little they would know of soldiering who only soldiering know."

It is as unnecessary as it is regrettable that company field training should annually be carried on at Aldershot to less advantage than at any other station in the United Kingdom. The first and chief reason for this is that the importance of elementary education is ignored in favour of the brigade and divisional "programmes" that are laid down for summer and autumn use. The second is that, owing to the comparatively large number of battalions in the camp, there are difficulties about ground which the authorities meet by most praiseworthy yet indiscreet efforts to arrange that all parties shall have their fair share of all varieties. In actual fact a competent captain left to follow his own bent can produce better results, even if limited to the public roads and a mere drill field, than when ordered from pillar to post over the very best of exercise grounds to the confusion of the progressive course that he might otherwise follow successfully under any imaginable difficulties unconnected with staff interference.

To commence with, it will be noticed that whilst the leave season lasts until February 28, field training, by four companies per battalion, commences on February 1, before which date the preliminary instruction of the non-commissioned officers and selected privates is to be completed. The result of this is that the preliminary instruction in the case of the four companies which are not the first to undergo field training cannot, as it should, immediately precede the training of the men. In addition, immense complication and inconvenience with regard to leave is occasioned. We utterly fail to see why the preliminary instruction of the companies first for training should not take place during the last week of January, and that of the second half-battalion immediately before its company training commences. The only objection to this would be the curtailment by one week of the divisional and brigade programmes, which some are even found to say would be a positive advantage. Company training everywhere else than at Aldershot is regarded as the most important matter in the military year, but at our great camp of exercise the authorities appear to consider it to be no more than a nuisance.

Irresponsible critics who are continually telling the public that the Navy is scandalously undermanned may like to learn that considerable inconvenience is being felt at the Keyham Barracks just now owing to the excess of ratings at this depot. The barracks were built to accommodate 2,000 men, and there are more than 3,000 ratings on the books, of which about 600 are being boarded out, so to say, in the cruiser *Inconstant*. The inconvenience is chiefly felt at meal-times, as at night a large section of the men is always on leave. There are, of course, many other ships lying empty in the Hamoaze which the authorities will be able to utilise as overflow hulks should the crowding continue. The Keyham Barracks extension scheme will exactly double the present accommodation, but the new buildings are not likely to be finished until the summer of 1901. The old wooden ships, of which so many are still to be seen in our harbours, have certainly saved the Admiralty enormous sums of money, but their day is over, and the seamen will all be housed in comfortable barracks ere long.

It is at least questionable whether the despatch of a considerable body of Army Service Corps transport to South Africa has been well advised. Past experience would seem to suggest that local arrangements, based upon the general employment of ox waggons, are distinctly preferable. Horse and mule transport is useful for short journeys and especially in cases where speed is necessary. But neither horses nor mules can compare with well-trained oxen for hauling through deep "drifts" or along muddy "vleis." Moreover, teams of horses or mules require forage, and it does not need a very long journey to be in prospect in order to produce so illogical a situation as that the waggon is so occupied with the forage for the teams that there is no available space for anything besides. Oxen can live on the "veldt," but horses and mules require forage to be carried for them. Thus we come to the ancient contest between the hare and the tortoise, with the result that in the long run, the tortoise wins. For the organisation of local transport only a few officers are needed. The contractors or their deputies make the best company and section commanders, provided that the waggons are hired upon the principle of "no work no pay." This was the arrangement with Wood's flying column in Zululand, and no transport was ever more efficient. The flying column had no regular transport whatever, and yet it was undeniably the most mobile force in the field at the time. Horses are useless except on good roads and in a country where forage can be obtained with certainty along the route. Mules are but little better. The "trek ox" is the animal for South Africa.

Apropos of certificates, it has always seemed to us a pity that the authorities do not insist upon every officer attending all the courses of instruction which are certain to be of use to him on active service, namely, signalling, topography, engineering, range-finding, etc. Specialism is, of course, not desirable, but a fair knowledge of specialisms may save, and has saved, many an officer from the terrible fate alluded to by Sir Charles Napier, of being "compromised on service from want of knowledge, not of talent." The subjects mentioned above, with others, are so valuable to all ranks on active service that they may almost be termed necessities, yet it is but rarely that a battalion contains more than one officer in possession of each certificate, often less. The promotion examinations are notoriously ineffective in producing real knowledge in the few subjects they include, for the evil known as "cram" does not by any means stop at the gates of the Service, whereas there is not one of the courses at Chatham, Aldershot, or elsewhere where a thorough grounding may not be obtained, often enough willy nilly.

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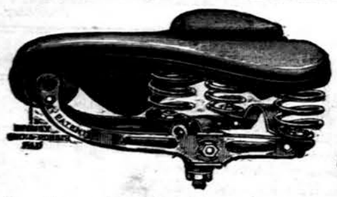

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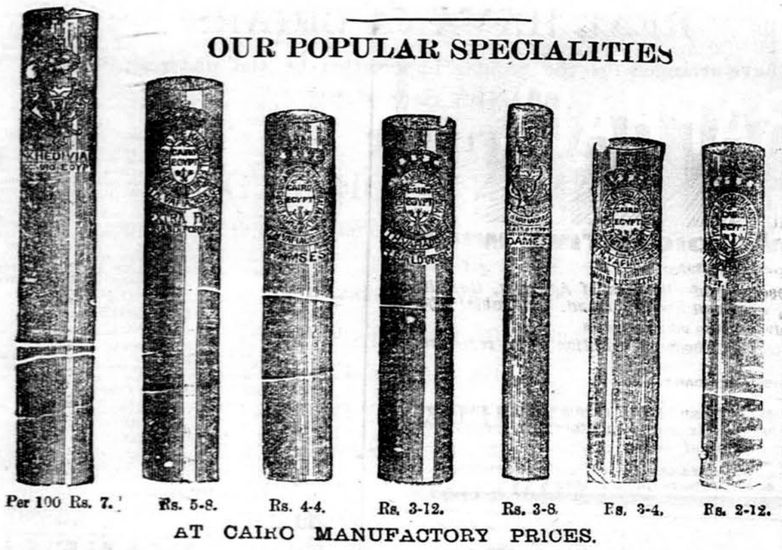

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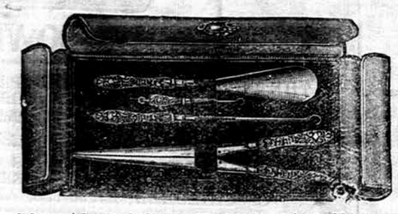

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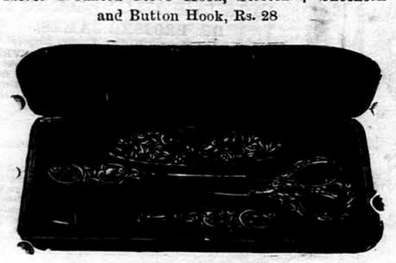

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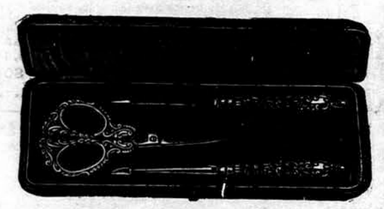

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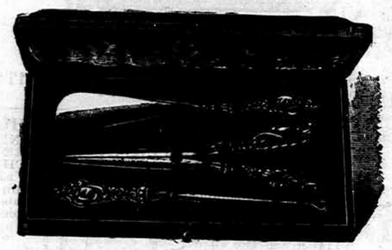

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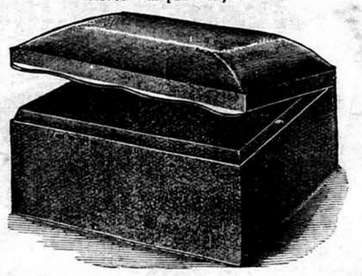

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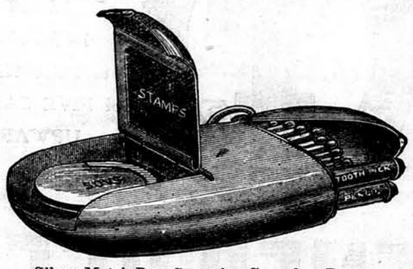

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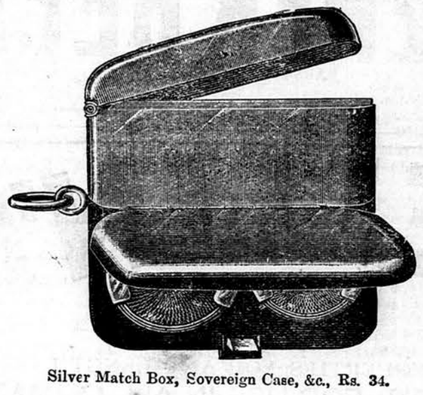

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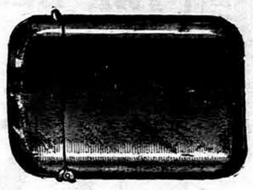

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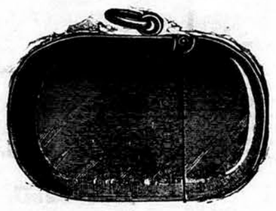

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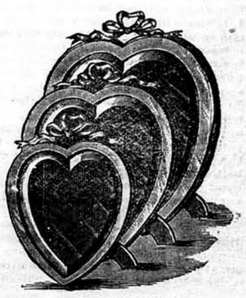

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